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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 164 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Captain.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	2460	A. E. Lawson	18th July
S. S. Jalavihar	5330	J. F. H. Park	28th ,,
S. S. Jalapalaka	4215	F. Snowden	10th Aug.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Saigon Maru	T. Shimasaki	2nd July	16th July
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	6th July	20th July
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	2nd July	3rd August
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	17th July	10th August

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th July ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.

x KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
6th Sept	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
17th July ..	SICILIA ..		
17th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..		
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..		
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..		
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
23th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
6th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
13th July ..	BARPETA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf
14th July ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th July ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
26th July ..	TAROBA ..	East & S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Takacka Maru..	B. Takiguchi	7 007	29 June	18 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	17 July	24 July
Ceylon Maru ..	B. Matsukura	4,905	17 July	30 July
†Yotin Maru ..		6,735	25 July	3 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	G. Nirei....	6,037	24 July	1st Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	28 Aug.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata....	..	16 Aug.	26 Aug.
Akita Maru....	K. Ogava	3.817	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6.083	1 Sep	24 Sep
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5.843	27 Sep.	9 Oc

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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In years	Guaranteed	Profits Expected	Total Expected
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25	,, 2,280-0-0	,, 2,082-13-0	,, 4,362-13-0

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. The Chief Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 20, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIK ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET OTHERWISE CALLED DOCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira, Amtoobai widow of Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and Ratanbai widow of the said Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira and daughter of Mulla Jafferji and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said Mortgagors as are dead under and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April 1908 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and also the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1915 and made between the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhai and the said Bai Rattonbai of the one part and Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 21st September 1916 and made between the said Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the first part the said Adamally Mulla Dawoodbhoy and Bai Ratonbai of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 13th day of July 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned valuable property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street otherwise called the Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 (one hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002, and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88-92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essoofally Samsoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Nowrojee Madashanker, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TONS C. P. SAGVANI TEAK ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY'S RAMAKONA AND KUKRA-KHAPA STATIONS.

By order of Mr. M. A. Gafurkhan and on account and risk of Mr. Gopaldas Tricamji Jivandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Ramakona Station and on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Kukra-Khapa Station 2,000 tons C. P. Sagvani teak.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th July, 1922, at p.m. (S.T.) at Magdala Road, opposite Military Hospital, Bungalow No. 37, Colaba, very valuable, teak and black-wood household furniture, comprising of black-wood round dining table, dining room chairs, rich sideboard and dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, meatsafes, ice boxes, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, handsome cabinets and carpets, English chairs, Masteric Voice Gramophone with records, Iron single and double beds mirror and panel door almyrahs cloth and gown presses dressing and washhand tables, fancy teapoys, electric table and hall lamps, cooking utensils, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Major Sidney Smith, R.G.A.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, 1 old Launch Boiler, old Pipes, empty Packing Cases, Oil Cask, Drums, Mobil Oil Tins, old Wire, old Manilla Rope, Lead Sheet, Canvas Hose, old belting, canvas, anchors, pieces of anchors, cable chain, Fumigating boilers, steel life boats, steam launch, biscuits tanks, pile old furniture, ice boxes, etc., settee bunks, writing tables, chest drawers, wardrobe frame, lockers, old odd parts of machinery, etc. (Empty paint drums, galvd. iron sheets, timbers, pipes, ice chest, cast iron pillar, iron girders, etc., charted by fire).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being Knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th July 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Wet dates, Gum, Tile, Copra, Rubber goods; Hardware, Clocks, Hoop Iron, Tov Coir, I Bars, Steel Beams, Sparkler, Wine, Bell Tent, Carpets, Green Ginger, Crucibles Lamp Shades, Fish Plates, Provision, Acid, Coal Tar; Gin, Cinema Films, P. Effects, Pig Iron, Plates, Soap Marbles, Merchandise, Vegetable Seeds, Steel Plates, Rails, Casting, Tobacco Loose Sand Loose Gravel.

43 Cases Bangles.

36 Bundles, Galvanised Sheets, Loose Sand and Loose Gravel, are lying at Sewree Bunder and Mahim Bunder and may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

MENESSE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers. On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BAGS ROUND HEAD SQUARE NECK AND SQUARE BOLTS & NUTS.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned and on accounts and at the risk of Seth Ebrahim Mullan Tyebally of Khokha Bazar.

C. and C. 1136—71 Bags each containing one cwt. Bolts and Nuts round head square neck and square nuts per S.S. "Henrich Kayer."

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES WHITE ENGLISH VOILS 40" PRINTS, BLACK FANCY COLOURED FENTS, AMERICAN MERCERISED WHITE PAUPLIN, COLOURED LAWN CHECK ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN BLUE SERGE, AND KHAKI SERGE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of July at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medow Street, Fort, by order of the bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Molidina and M. H. Madden and Co.:—

26 cases each 50 pieces English White Voil "V.26—40."

5 cases each 40 pieces Macanos 25 ins.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopalji Champsey and Co.:—

B B 1200 and B 1601—22.—22 cases Discharge Prints 28 ins., 21 cases each 50 pieces, 1 case 32 pieces.

A. C. and Co. 237/676.—1 bale 55 bundles black fancy coloured Fents, 604 lbs.

A. C and Co. 238/677.—1 bale 26 bundles Fents, 324 lbs.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

C. C. and Co. 242/694.—1 bale 39 bundles Fents (prints), 598 lbs.

C. C. and Co. 242/695.—1 bale 48 bundles Fents (prints), 765 lbs.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 case American Mercerised White Pauplin 36 ins.

2 bales each 11 pieces woollen blue serge, 54 ins., 30/35 yds.

1 bale each 8 pieces woollen khakhi serge, 54 ins., 30/35 yds.

Cases No. 1301/2.—2 cases each 60 pieces coloured Lawn 38 ins.

By order of the concerned:—

3 cases each 40 pieces check zephyrs, 38/39 ins.

5 cases each 20 pieces fancy stripped tweed 54" 35/40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES NEAR MAZAGON RAILWAY STATION JUST BELOW THE BRIDGE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Officer-in-Charge, Government Telegraph Stores, Mazagon, the following unserviceable stores at the above address such as:—Unserviceable Iron tins of sorts, scrapped copper, electrolytic copper, empty bottle of mercury, scrapped cast and wraught iron, brass material and miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of auction sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery off within seven days of the auction sale.

Other conditions, subject to which the Auction Sale will be held, will be read before commencing auction sale and can be understood by the prospective buyers before the auction sale on applientson to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1922.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870. No. 315, HORNBY ROAD. Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to— GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BLEACHER and DYER, state experience and salary required. Apply Box No. 8254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4302

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING EXPERT who can conduct attractive advertisements, in papers for celebrated specialities of a well-known manufacturing firm. Apply with specimen of work to Box No. 8252 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4299

WANTED—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13625

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS STORE-KEEPER for Engineering Stores to organize, supervise and maintain stores in several places. Must be well up in perpetual balance ledger and card systems. State experience, give references and salary required to Box No. 8249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4297

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Logic and Moral Philosophy to lecture to the highest classes in a First-Grade Arts College. Pay and prospects according to qualifications. Apply, before the 20th instant, to the PRINCIPAL, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bombay Presidency).
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SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 40 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS.—European Firm have vacancies for a few additional representatives on liberal commission. Real live and wide awake men can easily secure good contracts. Ground so far untouched. Apply in the first instance to Box No. 8246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13671

WANTED—FOLLOWING OVERSEERS must have passed from a recognised Indian School or College and must be energetic and of active habits. Indian Hindu preferred.

(A) One with experience in Municipal work including drainage, water-supply, conservancy and constructional work. Service required for three years certain with prospect of permanency. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications.

(B) One experienced for P. W. D. with thorough knowledge of drawing, design and estimating for buildings, etc.

(C) One for building Department with knowledge of achitectural drawing and otherwise fully qualified to act as superrisor.

Salary for (B) and (C) starting from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualification and experience rising to Rs. 200 by annual increament of Rs. 10 on approved service.

(D) Also wanted a fully qualified experienced Engineer with degrees of recognised Indian and other University for Road construction and Road project. Hill road experience is essential and shall have to take charge and working progress. Mention last pay and pay exnected.

Selected candidates will have to join in a fortnight of appointment, free unfurnished quarters available, leave and joining expenses according to the Government of Nepal Regulations.

Apply to SUPRADIPTA MANYAPAR, UTGENT. KAISER SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Kathmandu, with true copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Last date of receipt and application end of July, 1922.
A. F.

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AN experienced mill Secretary and Accountant conversant with Company's Act. Seeks POSITION in a similar capacity. Best references. Please address Box No. 8253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4301

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TO LET in Hughes Road, SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor Firms, Offices and Shops. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT, (BOMBAY) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13624

NASIK, TO LET BUNGALOW, six bedrooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO LET 3rd floor of building at 14/19, Princess Street, off queen's Road, Bombay. Specious and airy rooms suitable for offices. Rent moderate. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., 14/19, Princes Street, off Queen's Road, Bombay.
C C13683

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate. Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

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TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOM in Apollo Street airy, excellently situated. Apply Box No. 8355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4304

TO LET for Poona season, small unfurnished five-roomed cottage on Sholapore Road. Rent Rs. 600 payable in advance. Apply E. EDWARDS, 25, Alexandra Terrace, Byculla.
C R4294

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES, TO LET in Keshawjee Building new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO BE LET, at Poona:—For Season only. A large furnished BUNGALOW close to Bund Garden Road with 4 Bedrooms, large Drawing-Room and Dining Room, with servants' quarters, stables and Motor garage and beautiful garden. With an upper story bungalow attached for use as Guest House very suitable for a Mahomedan family. Apply Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, 46, Church Gate (opposite Mongini). Fort, Bombay.
C R4305

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort, Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HIGHLY LUCRATIVE FACTORY for manufacturing wooden articles, worked by electricity. Monthly nett income Rs. 1,000. Brokers Wanted. For further particulars apply Box No. 8248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R4292

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

EARLY CAULIFLOWERS (July sowing):—Patna Perfection; Benares Best (oz. Rs. 1, Pkt. 4 Ans.); Mammoth Rapiya Seeds (Ceylon, Bangalore), Giant Zinnia, Fancy Balsam Chrysanthemum Sunflower Giant Capsicum (each, Pkt. 6 as.); 12 Varieties Flower or Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 1; New Orchid Dwarf Cannas, (doz. Rs. 2); Impenetrable Hedge Seeds:—(a) Ingadulcis (lb. Rs. 2; b) Dodonia (lb. 3-8); Eucalyptus Citriodorata (Pkt. 8 as.). DIJON & SON, Ghatsila, B. N. R.
GA R4306

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprs. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
z 12433

1922 "AMERICAN (MAIZE) CORN Seeds"—Burpee's Golden Bantam (70 days), large yellow flattish grain, cobs long stalk 7 ft., exceedingly sweet and very productive for present sowing, Rs. 3 per pound. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, everblooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled, Rs. 3, New Holland Roses, deep-red species, Rs. 4. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "INDIAN VEGETABLE SEEDS"—Suitable for immediate sowings at As. 2 per packet each variety. Germination guaranteed. Collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "TWO-ANNA PACKETS"—Landreths' American flower seeds: Zinnia, balsom, convolvulus, gaillardia, gomphrena, marigold, celocia, cosmos, etc. Collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties. Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises, walls, etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen, grafts labelled. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "PAPAYA (FRUIT) SEEDS"—Varieties Bangalore, Brazil, Brobdignag Ceylon, Canary Islands, French, Java Mammoth, Loochoo Islands, New Zealand, Queensland and Singapore giant, Re 1 per packet each sort. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10-12 inches across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen, 25 bulbs, Rs. 8; everblooming dwarf canna bulbs, Rs. 3 per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Dobb-grass, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" Lawn-grass mixture, Rs. 3; lucerne fodder grass, Rs. 3; Prices per pound each variety. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "CATTLE-PROOF HEDGE SEEDS"—Madrasthorn, rapid-growing and become very dense within a year or so Satisfaction guaranteed, Rs. 2 per lb.; three pounds, Rs. 4-8. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1921-22 "INDIAN FRUIT GRAFTS Mangoe, Lichee, Sapotas, Rs. 12, pumelo, orange, lime, plantain, woodapple, vines, pomegranates, guava, plums, starapple, amra, roseapple, mulberry, mangosteen, longat, Rs. 6. All prices per dozen ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta
GA 13477

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—ALBION, 20-H.-P., 1½ ton LORRY with a Troller behind in first class runing condition, very little use, nearly new. For further particulars apply to MANAGER, Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Mills, Ambala Cantt.
JA R4309

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—DAIMLER, 7-seater Knight Engine. A most handsome car. Alluminium painted body. Grey leather upholstery, nickle plated fittings. C. A. V. lighting in perfect order. Going at a sacrifice. Trial given. Apply Box No. 8232, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R4251B

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—CALENDER MACHINE of three or four Bowls, new or second-hand. Apply Box No. 8356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4311

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand now. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 89, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—100 different Middle East Varieties, containing issues from Persia, Hedjaz, Palestine, Geontia, 'Mesoppotamia, Ukraine, Tibet, the Indian States, etc. (No. Br. India), Rs. 2-15. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13692

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental Efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive literature to THE SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13578

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments for the Government Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4287

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—(1) 1 Large 3 room TENT, D. P. D. F. Kanats and ropes in very good condition, size about 45 ft. by 20 ft. cost-double Rs. 900; (2) A CANTEEN for 12 persons with E. P. N. S. articles with addition of tea set never used, Rs. 900; (3) A TENNIS SET BACK SCREEN 62 ft. by 9 ins. with iron supports English net and poles with pins for marking the court in good condition Rs. 150. Apply E. A. CLINE & CO., Allahabad.
N R4307

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE a few SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., Apply stating price per share and No. of Shares, to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER, must invest Rs. 1,00,000 in profitable and going concern. The advertiser has already invested 1½ lakhs. Apply for details to Box No. 8251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C13697

WANTED.—AGENCY and to Advance Large and small sums on Landed Properties. Apply Post, Box. No. 236, G. P. O., Bombay.
R R4300

PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1929-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BRAULT, 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised, when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENUINE KHADDAR DHOTIES SADDIES, SHIRTINGS AND COATINGS available at THE NATIONAL STORES, COCANADA. Samples on receipt of four annas' stamp only.
T R4308

MURRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MURRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

BARYTES, LIMESTONE (Alwar State). TENDERS are invited for the lease of Barytes deposit, commencing from the 1st November, 1922, situated at a distance of three miles from Parisal railway station, B. B. and C. I. R. (Alwar State) with labour and transit facilities. The Mineral contains more than 99 per cent. of Ba So 4 and has been found to be the best of all yet presented in the market. The present lease fetches a royalty of Rs. 10 per ton with the binding promise of mining at least 240 tons (minimum quantity) annually. Period of the new lease shall not be more than five years and less than two years. All tenders must state clearly the minimum quantity that shall be raised annually from the mine. This statement of mining the minimum quantity shall be binding on the person concerned whose financial position and mining experience shall also be taken into careful consideration. Tenders are also invited for the lease of Limestone deposit, situated within a radius of 3 to 6 miles from railway station. The present lease fetches an annual royalty of Rs. 2,400. All tenders must reach the undersigned, who shall not be bound by the highest offer on or before the 30th August, 1922. (Sd.) S. K. ROY, M. Sc., B. L., State Geologist, Alwar (Rajputana).
C13662

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 8.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to the fact that Messrs. H. B. Warden and Co., 24-28, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, are advertising Mobiloil at prices below our list prices. They have not obtained this oil by purchase from us; they are not our authorised dealers in our oils; and the public are notified accordingly.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
C13694

TO BE LET,

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R 4303

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Re. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 4 per share on 83,990 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 14th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 22nd July 1922 on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 14th to 3rd August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Managers.
C13700

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AHMEDABAD

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. To spiritualize the medical profession.
2. To Indianize the medical science.
3. To universalize primary medical education.
4. To unity and harmonize the conflicting medical system for the good of Humanity.
5. To regain India's lost position as the ancient medical teacher of the world.

A.—COLLEGE CLASSES.

Opened on 3rd July, 1922. Standard of admission study upto the Matriculation class. The course extends over 5 years, embracing the Ayurvedic, Allopathic (full L. C. P. and S. course) and the Unani systems in all their important branches. Admissions will be made only up to 25th July.

B.—DOCTORS' CLASSES.

Special 2 years' Ayurvedic course for those who have studied fully or in part, the Western system of Medicine.

C.—FREE BRAHMANIC CLASSES.

For poor Brahmin youths well-versed in Sanskrit but not knowing English.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Trips to mountains and jungles during holidays; efficient individual teaching with daily tests but without the worry of ruinous examinations; moral pathology; original research work; history of the world's medical systems, etc., etc. For the large prospectus, apply to

D. P. RAVAL,
M.A., M.R.A.S., L.C.P. & S.,
Principal
C13654

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS, CO. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, 13th July, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March, 1922, and Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election, and
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th June to 13th July, 1922 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KASTURCHAND MAHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, 17th July, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 29th June, 1922, to whom Dividend-Warrants will be posted. **Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.**

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1922.
C13471

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

FOR RAWALPINDI MUNICIPALITY,

WANTED—C. I. PIPES of 12 ins. diameter for a length of three miles. Firms in a position to supply should send in their quotations at once, to the SECRETARY.
C13693

THE BANK OF BARODA LD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.
Baroda, 1st July, 122.
C13699

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the Bulsar District for a period of twelve months from 1st August, 1922, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, on Tuesday, 18th July, 1922, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.)

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 each.

The tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 100 with the Treasurer B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Bombay and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

N.-B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

N. MODLEY,
Secretary to Agent.
Bombay, 12th July, 1922.
TA C13678

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE,

RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Thomas Withey Cuffe, late a retired Banker of Keenthorne Fiddington, in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died at Keenthorne aforesaid, on the 14th September, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted to William Norman Faith, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the Public Trustee in England, the sole executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1922.
CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C13447

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAVJI JIVANDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to me. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 67-69, Mirza Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government free hold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Khetwadi Main Road, in the Island and Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. F/1214, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 6/7410 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1833 (6), Street No. 2E and containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the road leading to Girgaum Back Road on or towards the West by the property of Laxman Narayan Limaye on or towards the North by the property of Manchersi Cavasji Davar and on or towards the South by the property of Vinayek Nanabhai Hate & Brothers and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1922.
TAYEBABHAI ABDULHUSSEIN,
C13689 Purchaser.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which existed between Mr. MADANLAL GANESHDAS and our client Mr. HARGOWANDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS to carry on the business of a Theatrical Company under the name, style and firm of Shri Bombay Amroli Natak Samaj has been DISSOLVED as from the 11th day of July, 1922. Our said client will not be responsible for any debt of the said firm incurred on or after the said 11th day of July, 1922.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1922.
HIRALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Hargowandas Vijbhukhandas.
C13691

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JERISDICTION.

Suit No. 563 of 1921.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort by their constituted attorney Chintamani Ravishanker Joshi, ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) MANGALJI MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Daristhan, outside the Fort, 2. NANALAL PARBHURAM and 3. MANILAL DAYABHAI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the executors of the last will and testament of Nandgori widow of Hiralal D. Saraya the former residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort and the latter at Babulnath Road outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of November 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 27th day of July, 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, containing by admeasurement 827 4/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, 1B/3587, 4C/3550, 3F/3550 and part of 3589 together with the message, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No.... 3914 (6), Street No. 101E and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Sankli Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Navatii Flour Mills, Limited, and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20, and 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
C13440 Ag. Commissioner.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORK

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.
Established 1886. On Government List
CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS & STORE SUPPLIERS.
Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel. 2154.
Telegram: "NOXID."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS,
Telephone No. 1795
17-201 Shak Memmon Street BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of their safes in the recent fire in their premises

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma after a Severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General, of Post and Telegraphs. In July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes. recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers safe that had been burgled

Makers to H. M's Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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WITH THE

CHARKA

In aid of

Mr. B. G. Horniman

A MUSICAL CONCERT

will be given by

MISS GOHAR JAN

who will sing with the

SPINNING WHEEL

SONGS ABOUT MAHATMAJI, KHADDAR, CHARKA AND OTHER NATIONAL SONGS.

ON

SATURDAY THE 15TH JULY 1922

AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)

IN THE

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.

Rates of Tickets—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 7, 5, 3, 2-8, 2 and Re. 1.

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT

Mr. LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE—70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA—54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. V. A. DESAI—(All-India United Insurance Co.), 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

Messrs. GOVINDJI VASSANJI'S Sweetmeat Saloon—Next to Grant Road Bridge.

Mr. CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY—Bhagirathi Buildings, Chikalwadi (Grant Road).

No Complimentary Tickets.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"THE CRISIS"

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists

CHEFALO

AND

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IN

MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC

ADDIE LEIGH

The Popular Musical Comedy Star

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART

IN

"THE FIGHTING SHEPERDESS"

July 22nd	July 22nd
"THE	KID"
"THE	KID"
"THE	KID"
"THE	KID"
"THE	KID"
"THE	KID"
"THE	KID"

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

NICK WINTER

in

"The Drama of the Alhambra."

THE LAST 4 PARTS.

IMPERIAL

The last chance for the patrons to see the most powerful story of Romance for one week only.

THE RAJA BHARTRIHARI

in 7 Powerful Reels.

Produced by: NATIONAL FILM Co.

Directed & Photographed by: PATANKER

Written by: M. G. DAVE.

Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p.m.

Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.

Prices as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.

FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY

5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MATINEES

SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

at 3-30 p. m.

TO-DAY

ANN LITTLE

QUEEN OF SERIALS

IN

"THE BLUE FOX"

ARROW BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.

THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF THE YEAR

THRILLS MYSTERY SURPRISES SUSPENSE.

TO-DAY

FIRST THREE EPISODES

I. A MESSAGE OF HATE

II. A MENACE FROM THE SKIES

III. A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER

PATHE PICTORIAL and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

Globe Cinema

Taxis supplied upon request being made at Box office, prior to Performance.

PROVED !!!

Decidedly the best and most magnificent spectacle ever placed on the screen

RATNAVALI

OR

THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON

Adapted from the immortal story of Shri Harsha, the Poet King of Kashmir.

Produced by Star Films Ld.

DON'T WORRY ! If you have missed to see it during the first week HERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU ! Visit any time during this second week.

Cinema Majestic

either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY

on

Wednesday 12th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m.(S.T.)

MANAPMAN

Saturday 15th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

and

Sunday 16th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM.

Proprietors

N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

THE "STAR"

presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

A SUPERB "GERMAN" PICTURE

"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"

A Most sensational screen story of circus life—Fine Artistic Feats

Beautiful German "Butterfly" Dances

Superb Staging—Settings—etc. etc.

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Miss it, and you will miss something splendid !

Times and Rates as usual.

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Our Serial Sensation of the Season

"The Evil Eye"

A swift moving serial of countless surprises and something smart, besides !!!

Wait and Watch???

"STAR" CINEMA,

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

There has been increase of rain in the Gangetic Plain and the Bombay Monsoon is strengthening. Western disturbance has not yet reached north-west frontier. Temperature is high in the north-west of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, Mysore, local in upper Burma, Bengal, Behar, west United Provinces, Central India, the west Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy and Toungee one, Moulmein two, Kyaukpyu five, Akyab six, Bhamo two, Cherrapunji one and half, Cox's Bazar and Jessore one, False Point three, Cuttack and Ranchi one and a half, Hasaribagh one, Gaya five, Allahabad two, Benares and Mainpuri one and a half Lucknow three, Dehru Dun two, Nagpur three, Mangalore one, Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in east Punjab and Central Provinces.

U. P. WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Weather and crop reports:—United Provinces 10th July, Central Circle:—Cotton sowings commenced and rice, early sowing commenced. Eastern circle:—Sugar cane, good, cotton normal and rice normal to good.

HEAVY RAIN IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, July 12.

Throughout last week torrential rain fell almost continuously all over Malabar, many localities receiving over 10 inches daily. Serious floods have been the result. Large areas are under water and numbers of dwelling houses and huts have collapsed and have been swept away, causing heavy loss to owners and occupants. Much distress prevails among poor classes in flooded area.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 12th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.35	35.91		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.64	32.47		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.41	34.18		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.24	35.63		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 11th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches...		29.648
Temperature of Air	...Degrees...		82.7
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"		78.3
Dew Point	"		76.7
Relative humidity of Air	"		0.825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"		7.5
Maximum temperature of Air	"		86.2
Minimum do do	"		78.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.W.WSW.	
Movement of Wind do	miles.		140
Fall of Rain	inches		0.72
Total fall during month	"		9.14
Do. do. year	"		35.77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July			0.19

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	13	m 1 18	36 10	13	m 7 17	17 1
		n 0s	37 8		8 12	18 4
F.	14	m 2 11	35 6	14	m 7 49	17 9
		n 27s	37 1		8 44s	18 6
S.	15	m 3 46	35 0	15	m 8 4	18 6
		n 55s	36 7		9 20s	18 8
S	16	m 3 39	34 6	16	m 9 4	19 4
		n 21s	36 0		10 7s	18 10
M	17	m 4 20	34 2	17	m 9 50	21 2
		n 55s	35 6		10 57s	18 10
T.	18	m 5 20	34 0	18	m 10 56	20 11
		n 55s	35 1			
W	19	m 1 6	36 2	19	m 6 47	16 7
		n 38	38 4		7 43s	18 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 12th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal at Multan and Ambala and in defect at other stations. Temperature was considerably higher than usual in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Allahabad reports a heavy fall of 2-15in.. while Mainpuri had 1.50in., Jhansi 0.67in and Cawnpore 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air has become damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal at Allahabad but above it in the west of the division Night temperature was generally lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports a light fall of 0.13in of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at all stations in Rajputana except Bikaner. Night temperature was above normal at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Indore reports a light fall of 0.15in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Bhuj and Deesa humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal in north Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports a heavy fall of 3.14in of rain and Saugor, Raipur and Chanda had 0.74in., 6.62in and 0.11in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and over the southern half of the reporting area day temperature was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain. Bombay had 0.35in., Ratnagiri 0.28in, Mormugao 0.17in and Karwar 0.71in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No appreciable rain has been reported. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at most stations day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Central Provinces.—Over the rest of the reporting area rain is limited to a few falls in Central India West, southeast Rajputana, Mysore and southeast Madras. Nagpur reports a heavy fall of 3.14in and Allahabad of 2.15in., while falls at other stations including those on the West coast all lie well within two inches. The sea is rough at Trivandrum, Mangalore and Karachi. Day temperature was considerably higher than usual in the north and east Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into the Punjab and east Rajputana and some decrease is probable in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th July 1922.

The storm from the Bay has disappeared after giving some further heavy rain in the southeast of the United Provinces. The Bombay monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula. The western disturbance is about to affect the Northwest Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, the east United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Central India, the West Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Chota-Nagpur, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein two; Rangoon, Toungoo one and a half; Monywa, Myitkyina one; Maymyo one and a half; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji four; Silchar one and a half; Chittagong two; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Gorakhpur two; Benares five; Dehra Dun three and Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 11th	98.1	81.6	75		0	0
Jask	99.2	89.8	70		0	—0.03
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 9th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	86.6	00	..	0	—1 25
Rawalpindi	110.7	86.7	37	..	1.46	—1.35
Lahore	110.8	88.3	47	..	2 41	—2.94
Hissar	109.4	90.2	42	..	2 17	—1.40
Ambala	101.8	83.0	76	..	0.25	—1 05
Delhi	106.0	84.4	63	..	2.80	—0 75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	—3.99
Mainpuri	103.2	78.5	53	1.50	6.73	+0 34
Jhansi	103.3	76.0	95	0.67	4.67	—4.53
Cawnpore	95.4	80.1	9.	0.14	7.64	+1 87
Allahabad	98.9	76.5	93	2.15	5.62	—0.24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1	82.9	68	..	0	—0 48
Karachi	94.3	82.8	76	..	0.98	—1.81
Ajmer	101.6	84.4	58	..	2.34	—2 85
Jaipur	102.5	75.4	48	..	2.50	—1 78
Kotah	96.6	83.2	72	0.13	5.00	—2.04
Mount Abu	80.2	66..	97	..	4.00	—8.76
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	85.5	66	..	1.01	—2.96
Dwarka	90.0	84.7	75	..	8.91	—1.62
Veraval	86.2	81.3	86	0.04	3.36	—3 00
Rajkot	97.4	77.4	47	..	2.66	—5.81
Bhavnagar Pass	95.8	76.8	66	..	.61	—2 73
Surat	98.4	79.4	63	0.04	17.23	+3.00
Ahmedabad	101.8	79.0	75	..	6.48	—2 87
Deesa	102.2	82.6	66	..	1.48	—3.76
Neemuch	90.2	76.0	75	..	13.87	+5.86
Indore	84.7	73.4	84	0.15	10.14	+0.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.7	73.5	83	..	12.83	—1.79
Saugor	90.4	71.4	94	0.74	12.80	+0 69
Hoshangabad	86.3	77..	88	..	10.20	—0.60
Khandwa	..	77.0	73	..	4 46	—3 99
Akola	94.2	76.8	67	..	7.31	—1 27
Amraoti	93.0	77.2	84	..	1.26	+0 16
Nagpur	92.6	78 7	87	3.14	11.76	—2 46
Chanda	95.6	76..	81	0 11	9.48	—3.13
Raipur	91.0	78 8	87	6.62	11.85	—1.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	8.6	88	0.35	35 91	+5 61
Ratnagiri	84.1	6 5	86	0.28	6.85	+18.38
Marmagoa	84.2	77 2	94	0.17	52 37	+8.26
Karwar	88.3	76.0	87	0.71	48.55	+3.04
MORSAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.1	75.5	65	..	7.94	+1.44
Ahmednagar	90.7	71.0	5	..	5 49	0.06
Poona	89.7	69 9	78	.03	5 .8	—1.72
Sholapur	94.1	77 4	6.	..	8.66	+2.13
Bijapur	90.8	7	7	..	3. 7	—0.57
Belgaum	76 9	67.4	96	0.49	18.98	—1.09
Aravangabad	94.4	71.6	48	..	11.76	+3 92
Kiranagad (Indor)	93.9	76..	74	..	9.32	+0 56
Hyderabad	94.6	74.2	70	..	3.68	—2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.1	73.1	97	1.65	87.76	+3.86
Calicut	80.6	73.5	98	.55	60.19	18.14
Cochin	88.4	73.4	94	1.44	44.92	+6.08
Colombo	88.3	77.4	86	..	18.16	+3.66
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.1	8 .0	70	..	3.73	—3.10
Bellary	97..	70.2	57	..	0 24	—3.22
Cuddapah	101..	0.0	5	..	2.37	—2 31
Madras	101 1	78.2	75	0 3	3.98	—2 76
Bangalore	86 8	7	83	0 17	3 09	—1.05
Coimbatore	95 3	9	6	0 04	2.89	+0.91
Trichinopoly	98.9	78 0	52	..	0.61	1 22
Nungapatam	100.1	80 6	57	..	2.00	+0.03

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

The tenth annual meeting of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon Sir Sassoon David presiding. The directors' report together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st March was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

It will be seen from the accounts that the Company has made during the year a nett profit of Rs. 16,59,881-8-6 including Rs. 27,513-8-8 brought forward from 1921 accounts.

From the above sum the Directors have paid ad-interim dividends for the 6 months ending 30th September 1921, as follows:—

On 1st Preference Shares at Rs. 3-8 per share Rs. 17,500, on 2nd Preference Shares at Rs. 3-8 per share Rs. 14,000, on Ordinary Preference Shares at Rs. 12 per share Rs. 1,72,104, on Deferred Shares at Rs. 46 per share Rs. 71,760, Total Rs. 2,75,364.

In moving the report, the Chairman said: "I don't think there is much left for me to say in addition to what is stated in the Report now in your hands. I would however like to inform you that since the Report was printed, your Company in conjunction with three other Cement Companies, has entered into a contract with the Bombay Development Board for the supply of cement up to 60,000 tons per annum for a period of 10 years at a rate based on cost price plus a certain percentage which will give the Company a fair return."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Koroa, Stewart, Durban.
S S St. Stephens, Hughes, Port Said.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Jeypore, Hannon, Kobe, etc.
S S Maindy Court, Downsky, Australia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Yeddo, for Calcutta.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3808 tons, Captain W T Stewart, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S St Stephens:—The K. N. Company's steamer St. Stephens, 2782 tons, Captain D H Hughes, will sail to-day from harbour for Port Said (for order), with same bottom cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jeypore:—The B I S N Company's steamer Jeypore 3209 tons, Captain E F Hannan, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Maindy Court:—The T M Company's steamer Maindy Court, 2357 tons Captain J Douncky, will sail to-day from harbour for Australia, with ballast.

EXPORT.

July 12.

S S Mautua for London:—187 cwt. khimmis, M Jaferbhoy and Co., 6 bales, woolen carpets, N M Farrokh and Co.; 1 case maica, Cox's Shipping Agency; 50 bales hides, Cox's Shipping Agency; 26 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co.; ? pkges apparel, Grindlay and Co., 2 pkges wooden furniture, GGrindlay and Co. 1 case pickles, Miller and Co., 1 cwt. anchors, Heatly Gresham and Co. 1 vase provisions, Army Navy and Cooperative Society; 1 case Piston ring, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 1 case typewriter Greaves Cotton and Co.

S S Mantua for Portsaid:—40 bales cotton yarn, Levand and Co.

S S Mantua for Marseilles:—56 cwt beaf, C. Bhurer and Co.

S S Moora for Liverpool:—50 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes Campbell; 12 bales wool, K Riktabday, 41 bales wool, H. Balkrishandas; 14 bales wool, S. Cambhirchand; 32 bales cotton, Graham and Co.; 16 bales cotton, Ralli Bros;

S S Moora for Portsaid:—20 bales cotton twist, G Radhakishandas; 1 jotta Mendy powder, R. Girdharlal and Co. 5 bdles cane sticks, R. Girdharlal and Co.; 29 cwt. cassia, M H Molim.

S S Roth Korser for Hamberg:—440 cwt. mustard and Soova seed, H M A A Dehdashy 3 bales oceand cotton, K Phirojshah; 28 cwt. gum, N Vithaldas and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwern:—2500 tons manganese ore, King, King and Co.;

S S Levonio for Genoa:—250 tons iron scrap K M Nathu.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—44 bales hides and skins, Rahimtula and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—411 bales cotton, N Futrhally and Co.; 1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha;

S S Toka Maru for Qobe:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tokak Maru for Yakohama:—2 cwt Sandal Oil, C. General Dextreme; 200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha;

S S Saigon Maru for Yokahama:—900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 1300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha;

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Y K Kaisha

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—150 cales cotton twist, Sassoon J David; 1 bdle cotton shirting, E Spinner and Co., 100 bales rubber tyres Sunkee;

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—116 bdles cotton, Vardhaman Bros. 1 bag, Dall and Spices, H M Joosub.

IMPORT.

S S Malwa from Australia, Agents:—M M and Co.:—48 cases dried fruits, 30 cases preserved fruits, 1 case jam, 250 case smilk, 1 case biscuits, 1 case wine, 2 cases beer, 1 box tallow, 288 casks tallow, 52 pipes tallow, 25 cases gum Arabic.

S S Bandra from Basrah, Agents:—M. M. and Co.;—54 bags rice, 400 bags purse, 1,610 bags wheat, 720 bags wheat flour, 208 bags gram doll, 759 bags gram, 496 bags dates, 156 bundles dates, 26 bags almonds, 2 cases almonds, 18 bags raisins, 22 bags gum, 37 packages fish salted, 200 bundles fish salted; 27 cases fish salted, 9 cases shells, 4 bags betel nuts, 47 bags zeera, 67 bundles attari, 34 bundles skins, 4 bags beans, 5 bags turmeric, 36 cases soap, 2 Jottas soap, 285 bags sugar, 29 bags Cummin seed, 2 cases Provision, 29 drums Turpentine, 25 drums linseed oil, 38 kegs white Paint 3 tins Pearls, 2 bundles Specie, 5 bales cotton fly, 670 bales cotton piece goods, 1 bale cotton shirting 6 bales cotton chints, 13 jottas cotton, 76 bundles coffon 4 bundles wol.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMUNITIONS

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messers. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, 20 Instant 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers and spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

C13643.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 3. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Virag District.

MOTHER'S MESSAGE.

HAND-SPUN AND HAND-WOVEN NICE AND BEST KHADI.

Wear cheap, durable and national dress for Shudh Khaddar, wholesale and retail, terms moderate, from Rs. 10 in advance.

P.C.—Orders shall be attend to.

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YOU WILL RELISH & DIGEST YOUR FOOD

If your digestive organs are in a sound and healthy condition, and extracting full nourishment from the food you eat, there ought to be no sign of pain or discomfort. But to-day thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light 'meal of good and wholesome food. The cause most probably lies in a weak or disordered digestive system. Possibly the stomach is out of order, the liver a little sluggish, or the bowels constipated. Get them into a state of healthy activity by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will be able to eat without any painful after-effects, because your food will then be well digested. Put it to the test yourself, you will cease to suffer.

IF YOU TAKE—MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE SYRUP CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED IN TABLET FORM.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

AMERICAN SHIPPING POLICY.

We have referred in these columns often recently to the strenuous and persistent attention being paid by President Hardinge and his Cabinet to the making of American shipping a world factor. America was lagging behind Great Britain and Germany in the race for mercantile shipping before the war. After she joined in, however, she had to speed up her shipping production to convey her troops and military stores to "the other side of the pond." This she did with her characteristic despatch, but it was found, as soon as the war was over, that there was a terrible slump in shipping business and America had all the ships lying idle on her own hands and the freight business of the world again passing as in pre-war days into British hands. She, therefore, has initiated the policy of protection for American shipping even to the extent of indirect subsidies and requirements that American goods should be carried in American bottoms. Naturally this is not to the liking of the British people who will have to reckon with a very big and powerful competitor in the business which they called their own. The British shipping and trade have flourished behind the mask of free-trade, and so to all the people who would like to adopt protection for either the development of their trade or shipping lessons in free-trade are preached fervently. The "Economist" being one of the chief protagonists of free-trade principles recalls how the energy, skill and enterprise of American ship-owners and ship-masters made their merchant flag known on every sea and kept it flying till in the time of the Civil War it suffered eclipse.

POSITION IN INDIA.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber recently sent up several suggestions for the development of Indian shipping, specially in view of the coming renewal of the Mail Contract with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. The Government, it appears, have not replied to these suggestions in view of the fact of a revolution moved by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 12th January last. Under this resolution, the Government of India have agreed to appoint a Committee to examine the questions referred in it. This resolution recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider what measures can be usefully taken for: (1) the liberal recruitment of Indians as Deck or Executive Officers and Engineers in the Royal Indian Marine; (2) the establishment of a Nautical College in Indian waters for the purpose of training Executive Officers and Engineers of ships; (3) ensuring the entertainment of Indian apprentices for training as such officers and engineers, in the ships owned by shipping firms that enjoy any subsidy or other benefits from Government on any account, and for the creation of an adequate number of State scholarships for providing instruction in the Nautical Colleges and training ships, in England, pending the formation of a Nautical College in India; (4) the encouragement of ship-building and of the growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine by a system of bounties, subsidies and such other measures as have been adopted in Japan; (5) the acquisition of training ships by gift from the Imperial Govermnent or otherwise; and (6) the construction of the necessary dockyards and engineering workshops in one or more ports.

As far as we know, such a Committee has not been appointed as yet. It may be hoped, however, that the personnel of the Committee will consist of really representative Indians interested in shipping and that this Committee will draft suitable and constructive proposals for an Indian Mercantile Marine.

CONSTITUTION OF LABOUR CONFERENCE.

One of the important items on the Agenda for the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on the 18th October is the consideration of the question of amending the constitution of the Governing body. Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace laid down that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should be constituted as follows:—12 persons representing the Governments, 6 persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the Employers, and 6 persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers. Of the 12 persons representing the Governments, 8 shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance and 4 shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates of the Conference excluding the delegates of 8 members mentioned above. This arrangement in practice worked very unfairly to India, inasmuch as India was not considered one of the 8 countries of industrial importance, though much lesser countries were considered so. Representatives of India at the Council of the League of Nations and at the General Conference protested against this unfair treatment meted out to India. Under instructions from the Governing body, the Standing Orders Committee recently submitted proposals regarding its composition and the Governing body has adopted a draft Article providing for the following changes:

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing body consisting of 32 persons, 16 representing the Governments, 8 representing the Employers and 8 representing the workers. Of the 16 members representing the Governments one each shall be nominated respectively by France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States of America.

One can understand why Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States of America are included in this number but one can not understand why Italy and Japan are included and India is left out. To take only one instance India possesses larger number of spindles and looms than Japan and much more than Italy.

	Spindles.	Looms.
India.	6,763,076.	119,012
Japan.	3,388,000.	42,400

Again India employs about eighteen million people while Italy employs only about seven and a half million people. The omission thus of India is decidedly unjust and unfair. Nor do we think that there is much likelihood for India's coming in through the method proposed for election. Representatives of India at the forthcoming sessions must fight for justice being done to India with regard to her representation on the Governing body of the International Labour Conference.

LABOUR AND WAR DEBT.

The end of the War found Great Britain under a heavy load of debt entailing heavy recurring charges to meet which she requires all the efforts of her Finance Ministers. At that time the remedy advocated by some economists and specially by the Labour Party with regard to what was known as "Capital Levy" found a good many supporters. The proposition was never brought forward actually before the House of Commons, the Government fearing perhaps the opposition it might arouse among its supporters in the capitalist and landlord classes. The suggestion is, however, not dead but is always revived in one form or another the object naturally being to remove the over-hanging shadow of the huge national debt, which at present makes it impossible for any Finance Minister to draw up any constructive programme for reform. The Right Honourable Mr. Clynes, leader of the Labour Party, writing recently in "Imperial Commerce" observes that the method by which the Labour Party would deal with the redemption is of a levy on individual property owners in proportion to their ability to pay. Mr. Clynes further observes that the time for putting this suggestion into practice having passed we must now fall back upon the general levy which offers the best and the least painful way of escape from a financial situation which would otherwise prove increasingly intolerable. Mr. Shapurji D. Saklatvala, one of the leaders of Labour in Great Britain, recently advocated the cancelling of all national debt by the Government. He was naturally at once attacked for suggesting a wholesale loot and breach of engagements by the Government. Even the official Labour Party through Col. Wedgwood, repudiated such intentions on the part of Labour. These repudiations on the part of labour were meant only as vote-catching tactics for unlike Mr. Shapurji they do not want to be frank and free in the expression of their views in order that the electors of Great Britain may not fight shy of voting for Labour candidates. The capitalist Press had made so much of the Poplar incidence that another handle in its hands such as repudiation of national debt would have meant a land-slide for Labour at any General Election. The suggestion, however, of the Labour Party and of Mr. Clynes made in the "Imperial Commerce" does not really differ from the suggestion made by Mr. Shapurji. If it is a levy on capital, it will mean that all those whose capital possessions stood above a few thousand pounds would be called upon to pay a certain portion of their property to the Government towards the redemption of the national debt. All such people do not and cannot have ready cash to pay the call of the Government that would mean either giving away what securities they possessed or selling these in the open market at a terrible loss under the present despressed conditions. Ultimately, therefore, it would come to the same thing that certain property of individuals is taken away by the Government for redemption of the national debt. The anxiety of the Labour Party to show that their method differs from other methods points out only how the Official Labour Party has its activities limited by several considerations which will not allow it to act with perfect freedom and liberty. This explains how Labour with all its professions of high ideals is still as weak as the other parties in practical sympathy with Indian aspirations.

INTENSIVE FARMING IN INDIA.

The book on "Intensive Farming in India" by Mr. John Kenny, late Director of Agriculture to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, does not need much introdection from us. Its third edition is published now and the book has been issued almost double to its former size with several important additions and changes. Mr. Kenny made a name for himself as Director of Agriculture in which capacity he did not follow the usual bureaucratic and red-tape methods but did what should be done by Director of Agriculture—went to the villages direct, mixed with the ryots on their fields and in their homes, and there discussed with them the methods which would prove the best for the development of Agriculture. Mr. Kenny has immense faith in the Indian peasant, and thinks that Indian farmers, ignorant and illiterate though they are, have got very sane and far-sighted views with regard to their work on farms. Mr. Kenny agrees with the opinions expressed by Mr. Mollison in his text-book on agriculture and by Dr. Volker that Indian agriculture should be developed on its own lines and so his opinions and suggestions have got a value of their own to people interested in agriculture. It only requires finance to have Indian Agriculture placed on the best basis and for this Mr. Kenny makes, what he himself calls, a paradoxical statement, viz: that the economic salvation of India must be effected by the Marwari. "He is a trained businessman accustomed all his life to Banking. Co-operative propaganda must begin with him. It must not be a question of altruism but of 18 per cent. This he can understand as I know from experience." The book has got in the beginning a dissertation on the work done by co-operation for agriculture in all the countries and the methods and manners in which co-operation can be used for the purposes of agricultural development of this country. The book then deals further on with all the practical aspects of farming with regard to the staple crops of India such as rice, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, etc., etc. All the chapters on these different staples are not mere technical essays but full of practical suggestions and written in a manner which would interest even a layman. The book may almost be called the *Vade-mecum* on Indian Agriculture. The book is published by Messrs. Higginbothams, Limited, Madras.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 10
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — Jan.	21 60
— Mar.	21 52
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	21 60
— Jan.	21 15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 10th

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	13 09
August	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 65
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 28
Feb.	—
Mar	12 10
April	—
May	11 95
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 10th

Months.	To-day's price.
July	12 87
August	12 70
September	12 54
Oct.	12 44
November	12 31
December	12 21
January	12 11
February	12 03
March	11 96
April	11 90
May	11 85
June	11 79

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18 50
Aug.	18 55
Sept.	18 65
Oct.	18 75
Nov.	18 80
Dec.	18 85
Jan.	18 85
Feb.	18 95
Mar.	19 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 10th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 65
" " Fully Good	9 05
" " Fine	9 45
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 35
" " " Fully Good	10 75
" " " Fine	11 15
M. G. Broach Good	11 25
" " Fully Good	11 65
" " Fine	12 05
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 55
" " Fully Good	8 95
" " Fine	9 35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 10th.

Today's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York July	21 83
" " " Oct.	21 82
" " " Dec.	21 68
" " " Jan.	21 37
" " " Mar.	21 26
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 10
" at New Orleans	22 00
Futures at New Orleans July	21 71
" at New Orleans Oct.	21 31
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	19 1/2
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 10th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" 2 months hence	35 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold India bought. Uncertain.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates p/c. since 18th July. 1923.	3 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 10th.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	49/6
Australian 52 lbs. July Quoted	52/9
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£17 7/8
Hongkong	£115
National	£44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	£18
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£17
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£22 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Buyers	£9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed—July-Aug, Quoted	£18 1 2
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Paid	£19 5/8
Tone:—Firmer but quiet,	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£63
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£18 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	88 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£37 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2
7% Indian Loan	£116

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	7 3/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	22
Tone:—Steadier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18 3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/6
Tone:—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 12.

To-day Reuter reported 12 points higher in New York futures. The Marwari Bazar opened to-day at 2 p.m. for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 550 and advanced till Rs. 553 on Bull Operators buying. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 551 and Rs. 553½ and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 551. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 550. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 550 and closed at Rs. 549. Fine M.G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 478½ and remained Rs. 476 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 487 and went up to Rs. 489 on buying by an Office. After fluctuating within a range of two rupees the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 487. F.G., M.G. Bengal July was Rs. 402 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady yesterday and the demand was fairly large. About 700 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 31st.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt,		549
Fully Good Bengal	July		402
Fine Oomra	July		473
" "	Sept.		486
Southerns	July/Augt.		526

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	July/August		549
Fully Good Bengal	July		405
Fine Oomra's	July		477
" "	Sept.		437
Southerns	July/Augt.		525

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11th.

Description, Super Fine	F Good	Good	fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	425	405	385	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	500	450	465	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	540	520	505	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	525	505	490	—	—	
M. G. Broach	—	—	558	548	538	—
Southerns	—	—	—	535	525	515

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 11th July 1922.

Cotton	3622	Bales.
Wheat	12148	Cwt.
Linseed	7529	"
Rape, etc.	721	"
Gingellyseed	577	"
Poppyseed	3	
Groundnuts	1057	"
Castorseed	7168	"
Rice	39391	"
Myrabollams	308	"
Cottonseed	7961	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	1305	"
Juwar	980	"
Masur	669	
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	2303	"
Coal	855	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 7/8
Tos Demand	352
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	276
Japan	164 1/2
Singapore	177 1/2

Market Quiet.

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MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 12.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/15/6.
Bars Gold forward 26/15/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/0/1.
Bars Silver ready 93/10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93/10.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 93/10.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bang's selling T. T. 1/3 9/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 29/32.
Tone of Exchange Dull Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 354.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 374.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 364.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 165½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 160½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 276.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 348.
London Gold ready sh. 92-10.
London Silver ready d. 35-14.
London Silver forward d. 35-14.
Tone of Silver Quiet India bought. China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.43 3/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 55.20.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 57.70.
Italian Exchange Liros 98.60.
German Exchange Mrks. 2175.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/3.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Registered Office of the Company, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The Directors' report together with the audited balance sheet up to 31st March, 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

Since the date of the last report your Directors have made a third and final call of Rs. 25 per share. Owing to the heavy fall in exchange in conjunction with other unforeseen circumstances it was found necessary to provide additional funds, and instead of raising the sum required by a further issue of shares your Directors deemed it more advisable to raise debentures against the security of the Company's property to the extent of Rs. 16,00,000 bearing interest at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum. Some delay was caused in the erection of the machinery and buildings on account of the strike on the East Indian Railway. At the end of the strike, however, when the booking of materials was resumed to Jukehi station work was pushed forward with all possible speed and very satisfactory progress was made. The erection of the plant and buildings is now nearing completion and provided no unforeseen delay occurs your Directors hope to commence manufacture during the month of August next. The sidings from the main line to the factory site are completed, and coal and other materials necessary for starting up are being railed to the factory.

The Chairman in moving the above report said."

"The report for the year ending 31st March last which is now in your hands gives, I think, all the information regarding the progress of work at the factory, but since that was printed an important contract has been entered into between your Company in conjunction with three other Cement Companies and the Bombay Development Department, for the supply of cement up to 60,000 tons per annum for a period of 10 years. The rate fixed is the cost price plus a certain percentage which will give your Company a fair profit and ensure the sale of a good portion of the output of the factory for a considerable time. We consider the Company very fortunate in being in a position to start off with a contract of this kind."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Howrahs and Clives have fluctuated within narrow limits all day, and closed quiet. Orient alone among other jute shares attracted any attention buyers for this scrip offering a substantial increase on quotation. Coals were again neglected though New Kendah and New Beerbhoom had buyers with no scrip offering. Cotton had a further set back, Dunbars closing at 404 and Kesorams at 12-8. Business in miscellaneous stocks was confined within very small limits, there being no outstanding feature. The Indian Iron and Steel were rather easier in absence of buyers. The Imperial Banks were dull with contributary scrip inclined to be easier.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1930) par, 6 per cent U P. Bonds (1931) 100-3.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 88 xd.d

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (ord) 155, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 62.

Cotton: Agra United (pref) 73 s.l., Bengal Luxmi 221-8, Bowreah (7 per cent pref) 100, Dunbar 402, Kesoram 12-8, New Victoria 10, iNew Victoria (pref) 10.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 88, Benjamin 5-2 discount, Century 9-10, Clive 40,8- Craig 8-12, Gourepore (pref) 85, Howrah 48-8, Lansdowne 302, Northbrook 60-12, Orient 199, Waverley 11-10.

Coal:—Bansjorah 36-12, Bengal Giridih 19-12, Burrakur 36, Gopalichuck 17, Samla Kendra 16, West Jamuria 9 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5-14, Reliance 17-8, Hume Pipe 3, Indian Iron and Steel 54 s.l., Marshalls 7-6, Peaces Slipway 1-14, Hooghly Flour 43, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-8 and (def) 16-12, Burma Finance and Mining 3-1, Fairbairn Lawson 4-8, Indian Tanneries 1-10, Bengal Paper 35-8, Assam Sugar 1-6, Assam Saw Mills 4-14.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

The steamship "Surat" of the Indian African Line entering Colombo harbour this morning broke the chain of string gear and the vessel dashed against pilot station sustaining serious damage. The vessel will be dry-docked and repairs are likely to take two months. (A. P.)

The Rangoon rice market has been quiet since reopening after the Buddhist holiday. Bombay and Calcutta markets have been reported weaker.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

1st meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana mud sports, 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting).

Municipal Standing Committee.

Labourers' meeting speeches on "The amelioration of condition of labourers," at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 13.

The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 14.

The native Share and Stock-brokers' Extraordinary meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.

Students' meeting readmission of students in the Grant Medical College,, Servants of India Society's Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Choksey to preside.

SATURDAY, July 15.

Miss Gohar Jan's musical concert in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Balliwala Grand Threatre, 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6 p.m., 2 Dean Lane.

SUNDAY, July 16.

Intercessory Masses in the churches and chapels of Bombay Bassein and Salsette in honour of Saint Anthony, for a favourable monsoon.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani's lecture on "Self-Government in Schools", at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road 5-30 p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan to preside.

Adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 5-45 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Khyber Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning the 14th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

A CHARITY CONCERT.

Master Manohar Barve is going to give a musical concert on Sunday next (the 16th instant) at 6 p.m., at the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona, for the benefit of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, a hospital for women and children and one well deserving support of the general public.

GANDHI DAY IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to celebrate Gandhi Day on Tuesday the 18th instant. All-India leaders are expected to address the meeting. The time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

HORNIMAN DAY.

On Monday the 17th instant, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to record the Bombay Citizens' protest against the attitude of the authorities in continuing to bar Mr. Horniman's entry into India. Leaders from all parts are to address the meeting. The time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Budget Committee appointed by this Council, will be held at 8 p.m. to-day (Thursday), to prepare the Half Yearly Budget (July to December 1922).

KHADI AT COST PRICE.

The "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, Dadar, is from the 10th instant selling the stocks of its Khadi shop for **Cost Price** for a short period. The Khadi shop is situated in the Congress Committee's Office (Chapra Building, opp.-Hasauli Tank, Dadar) and is open from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. daily (except Fridays). The shop will also be open from 2 to 4 p.m. for ladies only from the 12th to the 16th instant.

JIVABHOY PATEL'S BOYS' LIBRARY.

A general meeting of the members of Jivabhoy Patel's Boys' Library will be held in the Babu Panalal P. Jain High School premises to-day (Thursday) at 1-30 p.m. (B. T.), when the yearly report and other accounts will be submitted, and a new election of office bearers will be made.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

To-day (Thursday) there will be a Labourer's meeting at Elphinstone Road, Parel in the hall of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Central Labour Board, when Mr. Jamnadas Madhavdas Mehta, Bar-at-Law, will preside and Prof. L. G. Khare, Dr. Shvarker, Mr. C. T. Wheeler, Dr. Satteye, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. Ginwala, Mr. Jhabwala and Pandit Shashtri will be among the speakers. The meeting is open to all labourers. Subject:—Amelioration of condition of Labourers.

PUBLIC MEETING AT STUDENT Y. M. C. A.

Under the auspices of the Student Branch, Y. M. C. A., Girgaum, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Association Building (Lamington Road, Girgaum) when Mr. T. A. Kulkarney, will deliver a lecture on "Municipal and Political Franchise."

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

A STUDENTS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a meeting of students will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Servants of India Society, to frame, and forward resolutions to the authorities concerned with regard to the non-admission of some students in the Second-year Classes at the Grant Medical College. Dr. N. H. Choksy, M.D., will preside.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr. V. A. Desai, the Captain of the S. S. V. C. Corps requests all the Volunteers of the above Corps to be present on Saturday next (the 15th instant) at 4-30 p.m. to manage the performance for the benefit concert of Mr. Horniman at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre in Khadi Uniform with badges. If any volunteers has not got New Khadi Uniform he can attend in his own Khadi Dress.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

As already notified, the 7th Annual General Meting will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Sunday next, (the 16th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PARSI RAJKIYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Subha there will be public meetings on the 18th instant and the 1st proximo to celebrate the Gandhi Day and Lok. Tilak's Anniversary respectively at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Volunteers on the Active List of the Bombay National Volunteer Corps are required to be present at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on Thursday, the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CORONER'S COURT.

DROWNED IN SEA.

Mr. M. Gopala Rao, a representative of the Chrome Leather Company of Madras was examined as a witness before the Coroner Mr. A. R. King, when enquiry regarding the death of G. Cunniah Chetty, whose dead body was found in the sea a few days ago.

Mr. Rao said he did not know that the deceased had any trouble and so far as he knew there was no reason for him to take his own life.

Manaji Balaji Barve, a domestic servant, said the deceased was not ill so far as witness knew. Deceased never went alone to the sea-side. He sometimes took his family there and always took a gharry. He was never out of the house at night. He kept no company and, as far as witness knew, he had no trouble.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to suffocation caused by immersion in sea, but there was no evidence to show how that had occurred.

THRASHED TO DEATH FOR ORNAMENTS.

On the morning of the 22nd ultimo, Rambha Nathia, a Hindoo boy, aged about sixteen years, residing with his parents on the Sion Road was missing from his house. About two hours later Rambha's brother-in-law was going to his work when he found the boy lying semi-conscious near a well. He was injured and his ear was torn. On being questioned the boy said that one Bhoosen Punja, who worked with his father had beaten him as he wanted his ornaments and had torn his ear while removing the ear-ring. The silver wristlets the boy had been wearing, had not been removed. The boy's father was informed who communicated with the police who subsequently removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to injuries. Bhoosen has not yet been traced.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had a depressed fracture of the skull on the left parietal bone and a depressed fracture of the vault of the skull, besides a number of external injuries. Death was due to the head injuries.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted on the head apparently by Bhoosen Punja, who has since absconded.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A Hindu boy named Shunker Deoga aged ten years, residing at Bandra, was crossing the Queen's Road to go to the Charni Road Station at 11 a.m. on the 11th instant when after going as far as the middle of the road he stepped back to avoid the traffic in front of him and was knocked down by a motor car which was going towards Sandhurst Bridge. The boy was picked up unconscious, placed in the same car which was pulled up at once and taken to the J. J. Hospital where he is reported to be progressing towards recovery.

THE MILL STRIKE.

The strike of millworkers numbering about 6,000 men of the Textile Mill situate at Worli still continues. Wednesday the 12th of July was the final day declared for lock out by the management but the mill operatives did not show any inclination to go to work. They assembled till noon on Wednesday and then dispersed without coming to any decision.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 11.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs Sattar and Wahed's EMPEROR 8-1
Gerald Hutchins 1
Mr A M Khairaz's BEADMAKER 10-0 Majeed 2
Mr Deomar's COMMENCEMENT 7-0 Bona 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 50.

THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM 8-4 Ritchie 1
H E the Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA 7-0 J McQuade 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MAX 9-9 Lyons 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 17.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M Gokuldass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 9-5 S J Meekings 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 9-0 Lyons 2
H H the Maharaja of Keshavnagar's MIRABELLE 9-12 Partoosingh 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs 13.

THE SERINGAPATAM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr F Norman's BETTER HOME 11-7 S J Meekings 1
Mirza Mahomed Hussain's BLACK TOP 9-11 Babajan 2
Messrs. M Mahadi and Basavaraj Urs' BLACK ROCK 7-0 McQuade 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 22.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Dees' HARVEST HOME 9-10 R Grace 1
Mr F Pogose's RAGS 9-1 J R Meekings ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Keshavnagar's MISS GLAD EYES 8-5 Partoosingh .....
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 144.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Basavaraja Urs' ARAB KNIGHT 10-0 Gulam Mohamed 1
Mr A Ahmed Sait's BOWERY 7-5 McQuade 2
Lieut Raja of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE 8-5 Bona 3
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 21.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Sait charged (1) Cha Wan, (2) Ah Pin and (3) Ah Hoo, all Chinese seamen on S. S. "Alipore" with being in possession of 85 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 3,400 without a license.

Mr. D'Cruz pleader defended the second and third accused.

Mr. John Goes, a Customs Officer said that on information received on the morning of the 9th instant he went along with Special Inspector Rice and other Customs Officers on board the S.S. "Alipore," which was about to leave Bombay harbour from Victoria Dock. He searched the cabin occupied by the three accused and found 85 lbs. of opium concealed in a chest of drawers.

His Worship asked the witness if any *panchnama* was made on the occasion. Witness replied that there was not time to make a *panchnama* as the steamer was about to leave the harbour.

His Worship—But you have powers to stop a ship. Why did you not call the Captain and the port officer and make a *panchnama*. Last time too you were warned in a similar case to make a *panchnama*.

Witness—The search was made in the presence of the Captain and the ship's officers.

His Worship—Are they present in Court?

Witness—No, your worship they are all gone.

His Worship—That's why you should have made a *panchama*. Supposing the defence challenges your statement and you have no witnesses to prove your case then you weaken your case.

Mr. W. V. Rice, Inspestor, Special Duty, who was present in the Court then stated that as a rule they never made a *panchnama* on the ship, but he will take a note of His Worship's observation and write to the Assistant Collector in this regard.

The first accused pleaded guilty and said that he was solely responsible for the possession of the opium. The other two accused were innocent. They knew nothing about the opium.

His Worship discharged the second and third accused for want of evidence and sentenced the first accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months further rigorous imprisonment.

SEDITIOUS MATTER IN PAMPHLETS.

AUTHOR AND KEEPER OF PRESS COVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur C. H. Setaiwad delivered judgment in the case in which Bakshi Arjun Sing and and Munshi Mahomed Abbas were charged under Section 108 C. P. Code; the facts of which were already reported in these columns.

His Worship in his judgment said that the evidence showed that the second respondent Munshi Mahomed Abbas is the keeper and printer of a press called "Guljar Ahmedi Printing Press" in Bombay and he had made a declaration to that effect. Respondent No. 1 who also resided in Bombay got printed in the Press of No. 2 in the month of April last 1,000 copies of the Urdu pamphlet entitled "Nala-i-Islam." The evidence further shows that in the month April or May last the first respondent got printed in the Press of the second respondent the Urdu pamphlet entitled "Chethre-Sarkari." The evidence shows that both these pamphlets were disseminated in Bombay and respondent No. 1 caused them to be disseminated. There is no doubt that respondent No. 2 printed these two pamphlets in his Press for respondent No. 1 who got them distributed or sold in Bombay and both of them admit this, so it is not necessary to discuss the evidence on this point. It is alleged by the prosecution that the pamphlet "Nola-i-Islam" contains seditious matter the publication of which comes under Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code; which the pamphlet "Chethde Sarkari" contains matters publication of which is punishable under Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code.

The two respondents have been called upon by an order under Section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why they should not be required to enter into bonds of rupees five hundred each and to furnish one surety each in like amount for their good behaviour for a period of one year. The respondents have not shown any cause whatsoever. None of the respondents has cross-examined any of the Crown witnesses nor has any of them given any explanation as regards the matter the subject matter of the two pamphlets. As I have already said the respondent No. 2 has admitted that the two pamphlets were printed by him in his Press for respondent No. 1 while respondent No. 1 admits having got them printed and got them sold or distributed in Bombay, therefore the only matter for my consideration is whether these pamphlets contain matter which is punishable under Section 124 (A) of Indian Penal Code. A perusal of the translation leaves no room for doubt that it contains matter the publication of which is certainly punishable under Section 124A of the Indian Criminal Code. Under circumstances, therefore, I order each of the respondents to pass his bond in the sum of Rs. 500 and to furnish one surety each in like amount for his good behaviour for a period of one year from to-day.

Respondent No. 1 having declined to furnish surety his Worship sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment while the second respondent promised to furnish surety on the 14th instant. He was therefore allowed time.

Several Sikh friends of respondent No. 1 having shouted "Guru Govindki Jay" on hearing the sentence the court room was cleared by order of the Court.

ACQUITTED OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Patil charged Changia Govind with causing grievous hurt by means of a knife to Daji Deosi.

Mr. St. John pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 6th instant the complainant and the accused who resided on the ground floor of a building at Duncan Road owing to previous animosity engaged in a brawl in the course of which it was alleged the accused had struck the complainant on the eye with a knife.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that on the day in question they had received their pay and all were drunk. He was assaulted by the complainant while he went to separate the complainant and his brother who were quarrelling.

His Worship after going through the evidence acquitted the accused.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector McKenna charged Buxi Rahimtsola, an old offender with attempting theft in respect of Rs. 1,570-9-6.

The evidence showed that Kama Tukia, a peon in the firm of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, on the 30th June at 4 p.m., cashed a cheque of Rs. 1,500 from the Bank of India and a cheque of Rs. 70-9-6 from the Hongkong Bank and rolled the notes in a bundle and put it in his pocket. On the way at Medow Street, he stood near a pan shop for a minute when the accused came from behind and pulled the bundle of notes from his pocket. The complainant having felt a jerk arrested the accused on the spot and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

DEBATE OVER SOLICITORS' BILL.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding when consideration was given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner. The Commissioner stated:

"I have to state that an action for assault and insult was brought against the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, by one Kelly Joseph, a driver, of one of the Municipal inspection motor cars. The case was heard by the Additional Presidency Magistrate and resulted in acquittal of the accused. As the case was brought against the Deputy Executive Engineer in his official capacity, the Municipal Solicitors were engaged to advise and defend him in the Court. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 527 (3) of the Municipal Act, to the bill of the Solicitors amounting to Rs. 639-0-7 being paid from the Municipal funds."

Mr. J. Boman Behram said a case was brought and at once the officer went to the Solicitors who had run a bill for Rs. 650 against the Corporation. They could have engaged a pleader instead of the Municipal Solicitors. And what were the circumstances? It was not in an official capacity but it was in his private capacity.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla would move particulars, before they could pass the bill.

The Commissioner said he did not know of more details.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said two Municipal Servants had quarrelled and one party was bound to lose. Were they going to pay the Bill, therefore?

The Commissioner said it was a case of insult and assault. The matter was done in Mr. Cameron's official capacity.

Mr. Haveliwalla asked why they should pay Rs. 639-0-7 when two servants quarrelled among themselves. He wanted more details.

Mr. Marzaban said the position would have been justified if he had quarrelled with an outsider when he was doing his official work. But here two servants fell out and there was a case.

The Commissioner said they were the servants of the Municipality. They quarrelled in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Marzban: What was the official duty?

The Commissioner: His official duty was to dismiss the man. He was dismissed and there was a quarrel said the Commissioner. The dismissed man made false allegations against Mr. Cameron and brought a case. The case had to be defended.

Mr. Boman Behram asked why an ordinary pleader was not engaged. The Bill was paid as it was made out and it was not taxed even!

Mr. Marzaban said such cases took half an hour to be disposed of.

Mr. Boman Behram said there must be some sort of check on such bills submitted by the Municipal Solicitors.

The Chairman complained that for a small thing he was charged Rs. 90 by the Municipal Solicitors.

Mr. Boman Behram said such a small thing as a simple quarrel should not have cost them Rs. 650.

Mr. Haveliwalla then examined the bill and said there was only one adjournment.

Mr. Boman Behram said they should engage a whole time Municipal Solicitor.

Mr. Haveliwalla said he saw several items like attending to telephone calls of Mr. Cameron, for which Rs. 5 were charged each time. He thought the quarrel was a private one.

Mr. Boman Behram said Mr. Cameron had never had any occasion to engage a Solicitor and what he did in this case was to go to the Solicitor several times and there was a charge of Rs. 650.

Mr. Haveliwalla said there was charge of Rs. 150 for attending the Court?

Mr. Boman Behram wanted some check on these bills and he wished the bill to be revised.

The Chairman said the man brought a charge because he was dismissed.

The Municipal Commissioner had asked Mr. Cameron to go to the Municipal Solicitors and defend the case and hence there was the charge.

After some further discussion the Chairman moved that the bill be sanctioned, to which Mr. Marzaban moved an amendment that the bill be sent for revision as the Standing Committee thought the bill to be excessive. The amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

UDASIS AND AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, July 12.

Mahant Nar Narain Das, the first Taluqdar of Lucknow and President o fAll-India Udasis Mahamandal in a note to the Press says:—

"In view of the strong agitation that is now being carried on into the Punjab by the Akalis for the capture of our Gurdwaras, the Indian Udasis Mahamandal wants it to be known that the Mahants are the rightful possessers of the shrines which owe their existence to their ancestors and that they are quite competent to manage the Gurdwaras on proper lines. There is absolutely no necessity for the enactment of the Gurdwara Bill in the opinion of the All-Indian Udasis Mahamandal. The Udasiasm is an ancient sect which later adopted the doctrines pronounced by Baba Sri Chand, the son of Curu Nanak. They do not follow the innovations introduced by the last Guru. They as a sect fundamentally differ from the Akalis and their replacement by the Akalis would mean the strengthening of one rival community on the ashes of the other."

PROTECT THE COW.

AND PRESERVE HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To the Hindus the cow is most sacred. In a lesser degree, it is sacred to Parsis. For, be it known, that a staunch Parsi will never touch beef; that he will even try and protect the cow; and whenever his purse permits, or an auspicious occasion arises, he gladly pays for the release of the cow. There are scores of Parsis connected with the Panjrapole, the Cow Protection Societies, the Humanitarian League, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the Shakurbai Petit Hospital for animals etc., who have done their best for the protection and amelioration of cow and cattle. Similarly the Parsi Press has always supported the cause of the dumb-animals.

Now, when Mr. Halai gave notice of a motion in the Corporation for the prohibition of cow slaughter in the town and island of Bombay, we gladly supported him subsequently. We found, that some interested official and non-official elements had combined to create a split, firstly amongst Mahomedans themselves, and then between Mahomedans and Hindus of Bombay, over this question of cow-slaughter! It was contended by the manouvering party, that attempts were made by the Hindus to force their will on the Moslems in respect of the Cow, at a time that the Moslems were in great distress and depression, over the Khilafat question! And that further, the "Khilafatists" were secretly helping their Hindu brethren in their "unjust" action! Working up the racial and riligious sentiment of a section of Mahomedans in this fashion, the manouvering party sowed the seeds of dissension. Now we know:

(1) How in the past, the Hindus and Moslems were kept at loggerheads by the Bureaucracy!

(2) How at present, they are smarting under the Hindu-Moslem Unity!

(3) How even now, they magnify the slightest difference, disagreement, and disturbance as anti-racial!

(4) How Northcliffe has been advising the Government to win over the Moslems for the solution of Indian Problem!

(5) How Mr. H. E. A. Cotton recommends the same ecurse to weaken Gandhiji's movement!

(6) How a Pasha tenders similar advice in England at present!

(7) And how Provincial Governors are keen on emphasising the necessity of regaining Moslem sympathy!

All these are direct and indirect attempts to divide Hindus and Moslems! And today, no other question is more important for Indians salvation and Swaraj than the question of Hindu-Moslem Unity. Let us not forget.—

(1) The bitter lessons of the past.

(2) The splits and riots caused over the question of Cow.

(3) The admonition and injunction of Gandhiji, Ali-Brothers and the rest.

For, Gandhiji, who loves and adores the cow, has specifically stated, that Hindus should so help their Moslem brethren in their hour of trial to regain te independence of the Khilafat, that he Moslems of their own accord, and out of gratitude for Hindus, would stop all cow-slaughter. Sir, when this is the definite injunction of the great Gandhiji; when Moulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani and Kitchlew are in gaol along with Gandhiji; and when attempts have been made in the south and in the north to create dissensions amongst Moslems and Hindus, is it wise, is it right to press for a Resolution in the Corporation, just at this moment, when the feelings of a section of Mahomedans are adversely worked up? We know, how Moslem Divines like Maulana Abdul Bari and Pir Mota Mia, how men like Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari are working for Cow-protection. But we also know, how they are handicapped in some directions. We have seen Mrs. Naidu on the subject; and whilst she has most tender feelings for the cow, she feels most acutely for the preservation of Hindu-Moslem Unity. Mrs. Naidu's experience of cultured Mahomedans is, that, out of respect for their Hindu brethern, they do not even touch beef. In matters like this, persuasion goes a far longer way than legislation. We have just read in your paper, how Pandit Sunderlalji and his Moslem colleagues succeeded in reconciling the Hindus and Moslems that had fallen out at Multai in Betul District; and how the Hindus were persuaded to give up beating of drums and the Moslems were prevailed upon to give up cow-slaughter, and how both these parties agreed and made peace immediately. It is earnestly hoped, that with the same means of persuasion, Messrs. Chotani, Khatri and the rest will tide over the opposition of their co-religionists in due course; and that in the mean time, Mr. Halai's motion be deferred. For, let us state once again that interested parties represent Mr. Halai's resolution as a measure of Hindu coercion; and thus mislead certain section of Mahomedans. But given the necessary time, the Khilafat workers will remove the misunderstanding, and will smooth the way for practical cow protection.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The following are the returns of the Health of Bombay during the 27th week of 1922, viz. the week ended the 8th instant:—

The total mortality 608 was 29 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.88. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1921 when the mortality was 752 and death-rate 39.92, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 903 and death-rate 47.94.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 234 as against 3 and 222 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 144 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death; Small-pox caused 3 attacks and no death; Plague caused 5 attacks and 3 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 310 as against 318 in the 27th week of the last year and 357 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

AN UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION.

The "Jame Jamshed", in the course of a leader on the question of cow killing, says that we once again express our views on the question of cow-killing on which we lately dilated. At a public meeting held at the Madhow Baugh, Mr. Vassanji T. Hallai who is going to move a motion with regard to the matter in question at a forthcoming meeting of the Municipal Corporation said, in the course of his speech, that "instead of supporting my proposition some Parsi newspapers are out with a view to oppose it tooth and nail. In doing so they are supporting the Mahomedans with the sole intention of jeopardising Hindoo-Moslem Unity. The opposition of Mahomedans to this question is not very weighty, but it is emanating from a handful of Mahomedans who seem to be satisfied with their lot." Such an unfounded charge levelled against the Parsi newspapers should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Now what is the truth of the matter? Parsis from the very beginning are against cow-killing. We are not aware of any Parsi or Parsi newspaper showing opposition to the question of cow-killing. Just as Hindoos worship cows, Parsis also treat animals with utmost kindness, and therefore they show their opposition to the slaughter of cows. On the contrary the Parsis have supported with all their might the movement set on foot by the Bombay Gaoraksh Mandali. Parsis provide necessaries for the maintenance of cows at the Pinjrapole. Not only that, but on some festive occasions they go to the rescue of cows to the slaughter-house. In Behaman month (one of the sacred months in the Zoroastrian religion) Parsis consider it their religious duty to feed grass to cows. From the economic standpoint, there are no animals so useful and valuable as cows and oxen. Hindoos, we hope, will admit that there is an economic side of the question notwithstanding its religious side. We cannot give a go-bye to that issue arising out of the question. Formerly, on the question of cow-killing there were several disputes between the Hindoo and Mussalman Communities. We cannot, however, forget that undisputed fact. The Sunni Mahomedans say that it is one of their religious duties to slaughter cows and therefore they have forwarded their emphatic protect against the intending motion of Mr. Halai to the Corporation. We must remember that one sect of Mahomedans is in favour of stopping the slaughter of cows, while there is another sect who is emphatically opposed to it. Does Mr. Halai mean to say that whatever propositions he choses to bring in the Corporation should be blindly supported by the Parsi newspapers? Mr. Halai should bear in mind that the Parsi newspapers have played an important part in strengthening the bond of unity between the Hindoo and Mahomedan Communities. From the time of Sir William Wedderburn till now the Parsi newspapers have played no less a part in uniting these two communities. Under these circumstances Mr. Halai was not quite justified in levelling the abovementioned charge at the Parsi newspapers.

THE LABOUR OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised it should have taken Mr. Baptista such a long time to see through the antics of the Labour Office. Possibly, like the good Christian he is, he judged others as he would be judged by, and when Mr. Shirras, like the British Shop-keeper, "washed his hands in invisible soap" and assured Mr. Baptista that it was the business of the Labour office to hold the scales even between Capital and Labour, Mr. Baptista took it all in. The Scavengers' Budgets, labouriously evolved at the cost of much time and energy on the part of Mr. Shirras and his staff, have, however, brought daylight to Mr. Baptista. But if Mr. Baptista had only remembered the fact that Government is an employer of Labour on a very large scale, disillusionment would have come much sooner. Mr. Shirras has been hobnobbing with capitalists all his life and cannot be suspected of any Labour sympathies. But for so clever a man as Mr. Shirras, it was far from honest to quote from honest writers little extracts away from the context conveying thereby an entirely wrong idea of things, and thus ramning poor, hard working people to live considerably below the subsistence level: as Mr. Baptista conclusively proved in this morning's "Chronicle." A less persistent enquirer of truth than Mr. Baptista might have accepted Mr. Shirras' extract of Mr. Jack and we would not have had this very informative sidelight on Mr. Shirras' high conception of holding the scales even. By the methods it employs, the Labour office gives one the strong impression that its one object in life is to help to keep the wages down. What are our Labour leaders going to do about the Labour Office? Organized Labour must make up its mind, and that soon. The Labour Office as at present conducted judged at from the Labourer's point of view—must go the way the Bombay office of Commercial Intelligence has gone. Mr. Shirras must pack up his footling statistics in his old kit bag and, not smile but quit.—Yours, etc.,

FABIOLUS.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN S. AFRICA.

ANOTHER BOMBAY PROTEST.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following were to the Government of India:—

Natal Indian Congress urgently appeal Indian Government bring immediate pressure Union Government against Ordinances in respect townships franchise, Rural Dealers' Licenses and Durban Land Alienation. No opportunity permitted Indians to give evidence against segregation principle Durban land alienation. Indian community disturbed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 13, 1922.

RETURN TO SANITY ?

Britain, Reuter informed us yesterday, has accepted the French suggestion for a preliminary Conference between herself, France, Turkey and Greece with the object of finding a basis for peace in the Near East. The main point to note in this change of front is that now "there is no longer a question of imposing any conditions as a preliminary to negotiations for a settlement of the Turco-Greek conflict which the English, French and Italian Foreign Ministers are shortly holding." The proposal is for a meeting with the Greek and Turkish representatives at which the British, French and Italian will act as mediators and abandon the idea of dictating terms to the belligerents." In agreeing to the French proposal Britain evidently has made a great concession; for which small mercy many thanks. But the concession seems to have been made with characteristic lack of grace. For, we are told, semi-officially, "that the British acceptance has been made subject to certain conditions with the object of keeping the Paris programme intact, and also preventing procrastination on the part of the Turks."

If the semi-official statement correctly represents the British attitude it is a fresh illustration of the disingenuous policy hitherto adopted towards the Turkish question by the Lloyd-Georgian clique which rules Britain to-day. The British Foreign Office knows that insistence on keeping the Paris programme intact will be the best method of making the proposed conference abortive and the unctuous horror of Turkish procrastination on the part of the present British Government is, indeed, the limit of hypocrisy. For Britain to talk of procrastination, when she could at any time, since the day the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres was signed, have by one honest word stopped the Turko-Greek conflict, is the cruellest mockery of the untold sufferings which the Turkish people have suffered by the unltoliest of wars waged against them by her protege—Greece. But the conditions which Britain is semi-officially stated to have attached to her acceptance of the French proposal are merely a piece of bluff intended to cover her past blunders and to lend a colour of righteousness to her yielding to the avenging power of facts. And these are the facts. France and Italy have all along been pro-Turk in their attitude, not, however, from disinterested motives, and they have already given proof of their friendliness by suitable action. At the Genoa Conference, the Russians refused to be bullied into promising neutrality in the event of a fresh outbreak of the Greeco-Turkish War in Anatolia. The "atrocities" propaganda, which sought to discredit the Turks, has fallen flat and its true nature has been fully exposed. The Arabs in Mesopotamia and Palestine are getting restive. And, above all, Mustafa Kemal Pasha stands triumphant. The edifice of economic imperialistic aggradisement which Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill have been jointly and severally building is, in fact, now about to collapse like a house of cards. If Britain wishes to vindicate her honour and prestige, she must retrace her steps before it is too late and repudiate the policies and schemings of those who now control her affairs. And the acceptance of the French proposal of a Conference is, we hope, an indication of returning sanity in the counsels of British "statesmen."

The honest thing that the Allies should do is, of course, to call upon Greece to evacuate all Turkish territories she is occupying, for she occupied them at their own instigation. What is wanted is not *mediation* between the Greeks and Turks when the former have behaved as aggressors and marauders, but prompt orders to them to evacuate. But it is too much to expect such righteous line of action on the part of the allied statesmen. The least honourable thing that they can do,—if Greece does not accept the terms of peace that Kemal Pasha will offer her, and if they do not themselves feel called upon by every canon of honour and justice to support the Turks and their demands—is to observe strict neutrality and let the Turks deal with their enemy.

OFFICIAL JUGGLERY.

True to Lord Winterton's forecast, the Government of India have come out with a communique seeking to discredit the "various misleading statements" as to the number of prisoners confined in Indian jails for political offences, and giving the authoritative figures of such prisoners. Lord Winterton had stated that the total number of these prisoners would not exceed 4,000, and was not 20,000 as recently suggested. According to the Government of India, the total number of persons undergoing imprisonment for political offences, does not, *at present*, exceed 3,815, exclusive of Moplahs convicted in the course of the Malabar rebellion. The Government surmise that actually the total is somewhat smaller still, since some releases have taken place since the information was supplied by the provincial Governments. But do the Government of India consider the Indian public to be children to be taken in by such a juggling statement as the above? It may be strictly correct to say that *at present* the total of political prisoners is only 3,815. But the Government are very well aware that the charge against them is that they have imprisoned over 20,000 persons during the last few months of their campaign of repression. Will they publish the total number of persons convicted in the several provinces since, say, November 18th of last year? Only the other day figures were made public by the Government of Bengal which showed that from 18th November to 10th February of this year the Bengal Government had clapped into jail no less than 5,282 persons. That was the record of *one* province and that too up to February 10th last! If the Government of India are anxious that the truth should be told honestly they should ascertain and publish figures giving the total number of convictions in the other provinces also—provinces like the United Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Orissa and Madras, where repression was no less virulent than in Bengal. Of course, in Bombay there are no political prisoners, as the great authority, Mr. Hayward, would have us believe! What is the good of the Government of India coming forward at this late hour to say that *at present* there are only 3,815 prisoners in the jail? In a month of two they may, perhaps, be able to announce —if they are wise in their day and do not add to the number of prisoners by fresh convictions,—that there are only a few hundreds in jail and not 20,000 as suggested! The tactics adopted by Government of India will not deceive any save those utterly ignorant of the conditions in India. Let the Home Department of the Government of India publish the monthly figures of convictions in each province separately from 18th of November 1921 to 30th June and then deny, if they dare, that the Government of India had sent 20,000 persons to jail for political offences since the landing of the Prince of Wales in Bombay. Until they do that, public opinion all over the world will be fully justified in levelling the charge at the Indian bureaucracy, which the latter is so anxious to belittle.

Notes of the Day

Zaghlul Pasha.

The Premier will find it impossible to resist the demand which has been addressed to him by his distinguished countrymen for the release of Zaghlul Pasha. Zaghlul has not been convicted, nay not even accused, of any crime, except that of loving his country with the same intensity as Mr. Lloyd George loves his little Wales. Mr. George has made a pretence of conceding to Egypt independence, but simultaneously he has been a party to the deportation without trial of distinguished Egyptian patriots like Zaghlul. The world is naturally exceedingly sceptical of the high professions of Mr. Lloyd George and his fellow Ministers. The outraged conscience of the British nation demands that Mr. Lloyd George must suit his actions to his professions. Let us see how he acquits himself. In India, also, there are patriots, thousands of whom are victims of a no less irresponsible bureaucracy than that of Egypt. The need for their release is no less imperative than that of the Egyptian patriots, but doped with lies and vile misrepresentations the public conscience of Great Britain is still unable to awaken to the enormity of iniquities perpetrated in India. But truth must and will assert itself sooner or later and the horrified conscience of the British nation will, we are sure, demand the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow-workers.

Wanted—"a littlemore of Bolshevism."

Those who have been trying to scare us, during the past few years, with stories of the vile and blood-thirsty Bolsheviks, will, no doubt, be shocked to learn that Lord Haldane is not at all afraid of the Bolshevik ogres or horrified at the tales of their unmentionable deeds. On the other hand, the ex-War Minister and ex-Lord High Chancellor tells us he would be very much pleased to see a little more of Bolshevism in England. "When I see the British democracy," said his lordship addressing a public meeting on the 16th ultimo in South Tottenham in support of a prospective Labour candidate, "I sometimes wish I saw a little more of the Bolshevism." Those who during the war had been crying for his head on a charger because of his so-called pro-German sympathies, will no doubt now begin to rave about this great democrat's pro-Bolshevik leanings. If Lord Haldane were an Indian, we would have had "great patriots" and "illustrious statesmen" of the Sastrian type declaiming against the "philosophical anarchism" of his lordship and proclaiming to the world from the house-tops that they would be prepared to support the authorities in any steps the latter might take to restrain the liberties of his lordship. In Great Britain, however, his lordship's remarks have not invited on his aged and devoted head, the thunder of the powers-that-be or the imprecations of his Liberal compatriots. Possibly, the "Patriotism" and "statemanship" of the British Liberals are not of so pure and exalted a type as those of our Indian "Liberals."

"Atrocities" Commission.

Save for a few journals whose religious bigotry outweighs their sense of fairness, there does not appear to be much enthusiasm in the American Press over the proposed participation of the American Government in the investigation of "atrocities" in Asia Minor. American public opinion knows very well that Great Britain, France and Italy can by themselves control the situation in Asia Minor, if they wish to do so amicably, and that the talk of "atrocities" is not quite sincere. Moreover, those who have issued the invitation to America, have not disclosed their intention as to what is to be done after the investigation. The futility—not to say danger—of an investigation in such circumstances must be obvious. This is well pointed out by the Paris correspondent of the New York "Times," who writes:—

"To investigate the situation and to fix the blame and to leave it there would be futile and inane. To draft a report and publish it broadcast would have as much effect on the Angora authorities as water on a duck's back. Moreover, the Greeks deny all the charges against them.

"The same Powers which now undertake the investigation undertook one in 1919. The report on it said the charges of cruelty against the Greeks were well founded, but nothing was done; and that this kind of inquiry without penalties is worth nothing is proved by the present necessity for another inquiry. Inasmuch as it is presumed a man so practical as Mr. Hughes would not lend himself to any such useless proceedings, one is free to speculate what is to be done about the matter after the facts are in hand. Unless something is done, there is no use investigating, it is held here.

"Suppose the investigators find that the Turks have been to blame. What is to be done? Suppose the investigators find the Greeks to blame. What is to be done? Get the Greeks out of Anatolia, you say. Well, that undertaking is political if anything is.

"Suppose both the Turks and Greeks are found guilty. That will doubly complicate a solution. You have the Greeks in Anatolia at the behest of the English, and you have Mustapha Kemal fighting to get them out and being backed by the French.

"If the inquiry is to amount to anything, the wound must be healed by political treatment. Unless Washington is going to ship enough soldiers into Asia Minor to protect those in danger, there must be a political arrangement to persuade those in control in the affected territories to change their habits."

Unless Mr. Lloyd George and his Allies, and especially the former, place all their cards on the table and let the world know what is behind this newly awakened zeal for righteousness, there will be very little disposition on the part of the world to accept the findings of the commission as gospel truth. The sceptical world must first be satisfied that the "investigation" is not being stage-managed in the interest of the Greek land-grabbers and their sympathisers among Allied ministers.

Delhi Prisoners.

The anomalies and illegalities attendant on the hasty convictions of members of the volunteer organisations in Delhi and the strange and invidious distinctions made in connection with the subsequent release of certain batches of them, are well brought out by "Fair-Play", in the letter which we publish elsewhere. The authorities as well as the magistracy were in a panic—foolish panic, as they must have found later —in those days and both logic and law were disregarded by the tribunals of justice. Otherwise, the conviction of a person of the type of Mr. Asafali on 13th December for the offence of being a member of an organisation which was declared to be unlawful on the 23rd or 24th December, would not have been allowed to stand for a day. As a result, however, of the official panic Mr. Asafali is now having the pleasure of being His Majesty's guest, albeit compulsory, for 18 months. There are also several other colleagues of Mr. Asafali who are in a similar plight. One wonders if the panic has not yet subsided, for no sober authority would tolerate any longer such glaring inconsistencies and illegalities.

The Most Hospitable People.

Mr. Hippolyte Martinet, the American globe-trotter who visited Bombay some days ago, paid a most glowing tribute to Indian hospitality. In the course of a public lecture at Calcutta, which was listened to with absorbing interest by crowds of admiring people, Mr. Martinet described his world-tour and gratefully acknowledged that "of all peoples the Albanians are the most hospitable in Europe and the Indians are the most hospitable in the whole world." While the Western propagandists are engaged in belittling the moral value of the Indian movement as being based essentially on racial hatred, the globe-trotter's tribute of genuine admiration comes as a breath of fresh air. Mr. Martinet is no super-genius and, therefore, does not boast of having obtained knowledge of the people of India, like certain interested imperialists, in the course of a fleeting visit of a few days. If anyone is entitled to pronounce his opinion about a people of any country, it is the traveller who seeks first-hand knowledge by close contact with all sorts of people. Mr. Martinet, who travelled from Bombay to Nagpur by cart-road and from Nagpur to Calcutta by railway track, must have met the villagers and shared their bread with them. His opinion born of intimate contact deserves respect. It is the warmth of feeling which marks an ordinary Indian in his dealings with the outsiders. Mr. Martinet's tribute is one more proof that Indians are actuated by the most friendly feelings towards foreign visitors from distant lands. How wicked is the propaganda carried on in Kenya by a certain European who is at his wit's end to prove that India is a seething mass of hatred towards the Whites! Nothing can cure the blind obduracy of those who are determined to live on misrepresentations and vilifications. It is open-minded men like Mr. Martinet who alone can measure the warmth of feeling in the heart of an average Indian. It is this essential characteristic of universal love that Mahatma Gandhi realised in the people and made it the cardinal tenet of his movement.

THE LURE OF THE COUNCILS.

FAILURE OF DYARCHY.

(By L. G. K.)
III *

One would earnestly wish that the young generation of Indians, if not our Moderate Invertebrates, realized what a bad business bargain this Dyarchy essentially is. With a great show of Provincial Autonomy, it has to keep up the autocratic powers of the Simla Government, whose financial demands upon the provinces leave them precious little scope for the exercise or even the kind of provincial financial freedom which Mr. Montagu piously wished them to possess. During the seven years preceding the Montford reforms the Imperial revenues had increased by 64 per cent. while the Provincial revenues had gone up by only 19 per cent. One would have thought that it was rather the Government of India who would give financial doles to the provinces by agreeing to forego for their sake their control over some important items of revenue, such as the Customs and the Income Tax. Lord Meston, however, who toured about with his Committee to arrange the financial apportionment between the Imperial and Local Governments was successful in fattening the former at the expense of the latter. Madras, which, owing to the misfortune of having shown surplus budgets, was singled out for particular notice by the Meston Committee, has to pay a quota of 35.5 per cent to the Imperial Government while Bombay has escaped with the payment of only 5½ per cent and Bengal with 6¼ per cent.

It is no wonder then that the financial difficulties are not so keenly realized by the Ministers in Bengal and Bombay whereas in Madras they are particularly helpless. But the difficulty essentially is the same. It is impossible for any Minister, to fulfil any promise of ameliorating the sanitary and educational condition of his province, that he may have given, unless he has the courage to suggest additional taxation. As it is an easier and a more pleasant process to cavil at Non-Cooperation than to find out means of improving the finances, our Ministers have engaged themselves with some energy in the former task, carefully avoiding the latter. But one wonders why the Nationalists should ever desire to participate in this sorry financial fiasco of Dyarchy.

The work done.

What is the record of the work done until now by the various Councils? For that record let us go to a newspaper which has fulminated against Non-cooperators ever since its talented editor, Dr. Annie Besant, changed from the policy of calling the Reforms "unworthy of England to offer and for India to accept" into the subservience of belauding them as promulgating an era of hope. "New India" recently published a survey of the work done by the Reformed Councils. In Bengal, we understand, the budget was reduced originally by 46 lakhs, half of which sum was to go to the Police Department. Lord Ronaldshay threatened to resign, and so frightened were the gentlemen of the Bengal Legislative Council at this proposed loss to Bengal, that they promptly thought better of it and the grant was reduced only by one lakhs. In Madras the Budget was reduced by 13 lakhs, but the Council granted votes for women. In Bombay we do not hear of any summary reduction but the Education Minister earmarked one crore and sixty three lakhs for his schemes, and the Council after showing its hesitation for granting votes to women, allowed itself later to be persuaded to permit this grant. One wonders whether the present state of Government Medical Education in the Bombay Presidency, and the appalling inadequacy of the secondary school teachers in it, is due to the extensive schemes to be realised after a decade perhaps for which Mr. Paranjpye has earmarked the one crore. In the United Provinces, the Council passed a resolution to separate the Executive and Judicial functions. The Indian National Congress years before had passed similar resolution, and things are pretty much as they were. One can only hope, that in the U. P. after this resolve of the local Council they would really improve. Let us, however, turn to the more backward province to show the colossal success of the new councils. In Behar and Orissa, we learn, the District officers were asked by a resolution of the local Concil to consult local leaders before using firearms in a riot. It would be uncharitable not to feel the importance of this great advance in provincial Self-Government. We suppose the District Magistrates in Behar and Orissa have now informed local leaders that the principle of "bullets following brickbats" will now be uniformly applied unless they show reason to the contrary. In the Punjab, the local Council exacted a reduction of 8 lakhs in a Budget which happily showed a surplus of 140 lakhs and busied itself with legislation on charitable endowments. The result of this activity on its part is now discernible in the protest, vehement and heartfelt, on the part of the Gurudwar Shiromani Committee, and the hunting down by the police of the Sikh sect called the Akalis, who have taken this religious interference rather too keenly to heart. In the C.P., whose Government is some times frank and always sly, there arose no occasion for anything particularly important to be done, but a few grants were reduced, which procedure the C. P. Government accepted with great equanimity, having already learnt the trick of showing heavy expenditure with a full consciousness that a part of it, totally unnecessary, would be curtailed. There remains the province of Assam. "Nothing notable" was done here by the local Council according to the "New India's" survey. It does not, of course, come within the purview of the Council to check the excesses of young civilians when they see red before Khaddar, as for example, in the case of the young Sub-Magistrate of Bramhan Baria. The highhandedness with which Non-Coopera-

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issue of 10 and 11.

IRAQ DEBATE IN COMMONS

MR. CHURCHILL DEFENDS THE MANDATE

PROSPECTS OF DIMINISHED EXPENDITURE

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF COLONIAL OFFICE VOTE DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The British evacuation of Mesopotamia was suggested in the House of Commons today by Sir Donald Maclean and others. Sir Donald Maclean moving a reduction in the Colonial Office vote in this connection, declared that the Arabs in Mesopotamia were discontented and wanted independence.

DIMINISHING EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the expenditure in Iraq had been reduced from 35 to 10 millions sterling and hoped that the next year it would be five millions and considerably less in the following year. While not a single Imperial soldier or official had been killed in Iraq proper or in Palestine during the last 18 months, arrangements for the internal and external defence of Iraq by Arab Imperial Troops and the air force had succeeded beyond all hopes. An extraordinary prejudice had grown up in the East against the word "mandate" which seemed to be regarded as implying servitude or degradation. The Iraq Government wanted to deal directly with Britain without worrying about the mandate and was willing to give Britain a privileged position in return for assistance in making the country civilised and prosperous, but other powers would rightly never agree thereto. Mr. Churchill continued that he had told Emir Feisul that Britain reserved the right to surrender the mandate and wash her hands of the whole business. The Iraquians who led the demand for the abrogation of the mandate now said, they would try to reconcile the people to the mandate rather than the British should withdraw. Mr. Churchill hoped that a satisfactory treaty would be shortly reached on this basis.

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill mentioned that Colonel Lawrence, the Arab Adviser, had written to him that the situation in Palestine and Iraq was so prosperous and the future was likely to be so calm that he did not feel justified in continuing to draw a salary of £1,000 a year, but that he would give his services honorarily (Cheers).

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Churchill deprecated the criticism of expenditure on the High Commissioner's residence and said that if a very distinguished, man was asked to use the whole of his unique influence and experience in guiding this policy, the least they could do was to provide him with a reasonable habitation. However much British expense and responsibility in Iraq was reduced in future, they would certainly need at the head of the administration on high agent or commissioner; and the more the military forces improved, the more the need of a person of great influence in a position befitting the dignity of the mandatory Power and able to advise the Iraquian Ruler and Government.

DIFFERENCES WITH U. S.

As regards oil, M. Churchill declared, the British were not complete masters of the position. They recognised certain oil rights but the United States did not recognise these rights, but they were making every effort to reach an amicable agreement with America, with regard to the interpretation of the pre-war concessions in Iraq and Palestine. Meanwhile, they were not proceeding with the development of these oilfields.

Mr. Churchill again emphasised that if British policy was to be successful, peace with Turkey was indispensable. The Government were doing their best for South Kurdistan but were not at all committing themselves. They did not wish to force the people of South Kurdistan under the Government of Emir Feusul. They were free to participate in the elections or not as they chose. Government was very anxious to study their wishes and to develop any local variant to self-government given to Iraq, which commended itself to them, but he firmly believed that the interests of South Kurdistan and Iraq were so closely involved that ultimately they would come to a hamonious accord without any compulsion on the part of Britain.

REDUCTION MOTION DEFEATED.

Sir Donald Maclean's motion was rejected by 210 votes to 79 and the Colonial Office vote was passed.

TREATY WITH IRAQ GOVT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "BENEVOLENT INTENTION"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Churchill said the terms of the proposed treaty with the Iraq Government had not yet been finally agreed upon, but negotiations were on the verge of completion and he hoped to make a full statement on the subject very shortly. The treaty would be submitted to Parliament as soon as it was signed, he hoped within a week or ten days. There was hardly anything outstanding, but there were minor points on which Government had endeavoured to meet Arab views as far as possible, subject to their obligations to the League of Nations. The treaty would be communicated to the Council of the League in due course. The treaty provided for its reference to the Constitutional Assembly of Iraq, prior to its ratification. Mr. Churchill said he did not anticipate that the League of Nations' view of the treaty would be unfavourable because the treaty gave effect at a much earlier date to all the benevolent conditions of the mandate.

ARAB DISLIKE OF "MANDATES."

Replying to a suggestion that the Arab demand for abrogation of the mandate provided an opportunity for complete withdrawal of the responsibilities of tax-payers. Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that the Arab dislike of the word "Mandate" was due to pure ignorance as to what a mandate implied. The Arabs imagined it was some method of controlling or enthralling them, whereas its whole object was to keep the mandatory Power in order to make it conform to the obligations appropriate to it. If Britain threatened to withdraw from Iraq, declared Mr. Churchill, the result would be chaos and panic and certainly very formidable disorders.

POSITION OF PALESTINE ARABS.

NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLEDGE GIV N TO SHERIF OF MECCA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill stated that no pledges were given to the Palestine Arabs in 1915. An undertaking was given to the Sherif of Mecca that the British Government would recognise and support the independence of Arabs within the territories in which Britain was free to act without detriment to the interests of her allies, but Government always regarded and continued to regard Palestine as excluded by these provisos from the scope of the undertaking. This was clear from the fact that in 1916 they concluded an agreement with France and Russia under which, Palestine would receive special treatment. The first suggestion that Palestine should be included in the pledge was made by Emir Feisul to the Foreign Office on January 20th, 1921, when the Government's view-point was explained to Emir Feisul, who said that he was prepared to accept the statement that Government intended to exclude Palestine.

MAJOR BLAKE LEAVES RAMLEH FOR BAGHDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

The Air Ministry has received a wireless message that Major Blake is leaving Ramleh for Bagdad at dawn to-day accompanied by an Air Force machine.

COTTON GROWING CORPOROATION BILL.

NEW LEVY ON SPINNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The House of Commons have passed the first reading of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Bill providing, a levy of sixpence on spinners for every five hundred pounds weight of cotton, towards the funds of the Corporation. Mr. Hurst introducing the Bill pointed out that the Egyptian cotton crop was only three-sevenths of the pre-war crop and it was expected that only 8½ million bales of American cotton would be available this year compared with 13½ million bales before the war, whilst there was an illimitable vista of cotton supplies in the Sudan and Tanganyika.

TWO NEW CAPITAL SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

It is announced that notwithstanding aircraft and submarines, the Admiralty believe it is feasible to build capital ships which will be reasonably proof against any likely method of attack and consequently Government has declined to reconsider its intention to proceed with the construction of two new battleships which, with their accessories, will cost eight million sterling each and will necessitate the scrapping of four existing battleships under the Washington Agreement.

ANGLO-ITALIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

Rome.—Schanzer, in the course of a statement to the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee on the subject of his conversations in London, declared that important results had been obtained, and that the Anglo-Italian situation had become clearer. The Italian interests had in no way suffered.

REFORM OF LORDS.

HEREDITARY AND ELECTED MEMBERS.

COMMONS RETAIN POWER OF THE PURSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

In accordance with Government's reform proposals, the reconstituted House of Lords will consist of 350 members in four categories, firstly, Royal Spiritual and Law Lords who will be permanent; secondly, members elected directly or indirectly from outside; thirdly, Hereditary Peers elected by their Order; fourthly, members elected by the Crown.

The last three categories will have a limited tenure. The right to veto money bills will continue to be withheld from the Lords, but the Joint Committee of the two Houses will replace the Speaker of the House of Commons as arbiter as to what constitutes a money bill. The present power of the House of Commons to enforce bills in certain cases during the lifetime of a single Parliament without the consent of the House of Lords shall not apply to measures amending the Constitution of the House of Lords.

LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S WEDDING.

PRINCE OF WALES TO BE BEST MAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Indian Princes now in London including the Maharajahs of Bikanir and Kapurthala, the Jam of Nawanagar and the Aga Khan will attend the wedding of Lord Louis Mountbatten and Miss Edwina Ashley, which is chief Society function next week. The Prince of Wales is to be the best man, while officers of the 'Renown' will act as Ushers in church. The seven bridesmaids will wear delphinium blue dresses and lace caps. The bride's dress is of wonderful silver tissue.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

VICTORIAN ORDER APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

In connection with the Prince of Wales' tour a number of appointments have been made to the Victorian Order, which include Knight Commandership to Admiral Sir Alexander Duff; Commanderships to Captain Hon. Meade, commanding "Renown," Brigadier-General Woodruffe and C. J. Davidson, British Consul in Tokio; and Memberships (fourth class) to Captain Metcalf, I.A., and R. B. Osborne, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRSHIP IN JAPAN.

DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION IN HANGAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Tokio.—A naval airship which arrived from England in April exploded in its hangar at Yokosuka and was wrecked, but there were no casualties.

CHEN CHIUNG MING'S TROOPS CAPTURE WHAMPOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Hongkong.—The troops of Chen Chiung Ming who revolted last month against the Southern President Dr. Sunyatsen and captured Canton, have captured Whampoa forts. It is believed Dr. Sunyatsen has escaped to Shanghai on board a cruiser.

BRITISH BUDDHIST MISSION.

PROGRAMME OF EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Reuter learns that the British Buddhist Mission to Tibet will depart on Friday. The chief members are Captain Ellam, Secretary, of International Buddhist Union, G. E. Knight joint leader with Ellam, who has organised expeditions in different parts of the world, Doctor W. McGovern of Christchurch Oxford and Vice-President of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain, Frederick Fletcher, Scientists and a Transport officer. The mission will proceed first to Darjeeling with the approval of the India Office and the Indian Government and will then follow the route of the Younghusband expedition of 1903 to Gyangtse where it will meet Tibetan authorities with a view to securing permission to proceed to Lhassa. As the mission is purely Buddhist and unofficial and non-political, difficulties are not anticipated.

LORD CURZON GOING TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Lord Curzon is going to France on Friday to complete the cure for phlebitis. He will resume duty at the Foreign Office at the end of the month.

NEAR EAST.

"A MEETING OF DELEGATES."

BRITISH GOVT.'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—The "Le Journal" states that M. Poincare's reply to the last British note as regards the Near East is already prepared. The British Government proposes not a conference between the Allies, the Greeks and the Turks, but a meeting of the delegates appointed by the belligerents under the supervision of the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople, subject to four conditions:—

1. That the Conference shall be held not in Ismid but in Beikoz near Constantinople.
2. That, in order to avoid hostilities like bombardment of Samsun, while preventing the passage of contraband, the Greek vessels shall be authorised to exercise the visiting rights.
3. That the foundations of peace laid down at the Paris Conference on March 23rd shall be maintained. And
4. That where enquiries into the atrocities make them necessary, further guarantees of the protection of the minorities shall be demanded.

ALLIED CONFERENCE ON NEAR EAST.

M. POINCARE TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

M. Poincare is due in London at the end of the month to attend the Allied Conference on the Near East, but Mr. Lloyd George has invited him to come earlier to discuss the serious European situation following on the collapse of the mark particularly, the question of Reparations. It is noteworthy that in this connection the French press is urging Britain to forgo Europe's debts to her as the only solution of the financial crisis.

M. POINCARE'S VISIT TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

It transpires that M. Poincare has not been invited to proceed to London earlier than was originally arranged as was reported yesterday. It is understood that neither the British nor the French Premiers considers that there is any need to precipitate the Allied action, but two Premiers will thoroughly discuss the situation when M. Poincare comes to London at the end of the month.

INTERFERENCE WITH MAIL TRAINS.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Washington.—Following numerous reports that the railway strikers were interfering with the mail trains, President Harding issued a proclamation to-day warning all persons to refrain from interference with lawful efforts to maintain inter state transportation and carrying of the United States mails: and inviting co-operation between the public authorities and good citizens in order to uphold laws and facilitate operations essential to life, liberty and security of property.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN SPAIN

CASUALTIES INCLUDE PROMINENT PERSONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

PARIS, July 12.

A Madrid message says 30 persons were killed and 50 injured in a collision between the Galician express and a mail train near Valencia. The latter contained passengers, most of whom were going for a holiday and the dead included a Judge, a Senator and a Deputy.

A CASE OF COMPENSATION.

IMPLIED DUTY OF CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

A curious Workmen's compensation case has been heard in the Court of Appeal. A man employed as a baker on the steamer s s "Ormonde" while at Port Said overheard an Egyptian insulting an English lady passenger who had accidentally brushed his arm. The man told the Egyptian if he repeated the offence he would be turned off the ship whereupon the Egyptian attacked him with a knife. The baker defending himself struck the Egyptian in the mouth bruishing a finger. Sceptic poisoning ensued incapicitating him from employment. The County Court Judge awarded the man compensation but the shipowners appealed on the ground the baker acted as a man not as an employee and it was the master's duty to keep order on the ship. The Master of Rolls dismissing the appeal expressed the opinion that was the implied duty on the part of the crew to protect the passengers in an emergency.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF ABETTING WAGING WAR.

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Justice Crump in the case against Maulana Hasrat Mohani:—

"This is a reference by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is for us to form our own opinion on the case after giving due weight to the opinions of the Judge and the jury. The nature of the case is such that those opinions cannot be of much assistance, for we have to deal not with facts but solely with the correct interpretation of a single speech which is Exh. 7 in the case.

It is a commonplace, but one which requires to be restated from time to time, that criminal charges must be strictly proved, and that the benefit of any reasonable doubt must be given to the accused. The question here is whether the accused has committed the offence of abetting the waging of war against the King. The abetment charged is abetment by instigation and the point for decision is whether the speech Exh. 7 discloses such instigation. Instigation is active suggestion or stimulation of emotion to do an Act. The Act here is the waging of war, and the waging of war is the attempt to accomplish by violence any purpose of a public nature. As to the purpose here there is no disguise. It is to bring about complete independence by establishing a republic. If the accused actively suggested to his audience that they should use violence or stimulated them to use violence in order to achieve that purpose, he is guilty. It is immaterial that he may have sought to disguise his meaning so long as the meaning is clear. On the other hand it is equally immaterial that the speech is within the scope of section 124A if it does not contain any active suggestion or stimulation to the use of violence. The test—the only test—is to read the words and to decide what is the probable effect on the audience to whom it was addressed. The words must be taken in their natural meaning and in the order in which they stand. If the result is not clear beyond reasonable doubt then the offence is not made out. If it is not possible to say affirmatively that the accused intended to instigate his audience to violence, then he must be acquitted, however mischievous his speech may be.

SUMMARY OF SPEECH.

The opening portion of the speech may be summarized as follows:—

(i) It would have been better had another President been selected.

(ii) The All-India Moslem League is in a weak condition.

(iii) The existing objects of the League are set out.

The first is "The attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all peaceful and legitimate means."

(iv) The causes of the weakness of the League are analysed. The main cause is that Swaraj is not defined in accordance with Muslim desires.

(v) In order to remove this cause of weakness "Swaraj" should be defined as 'complete independence." The form of Government should be "an Indian Republic on the lines of the United States of India." Further the words "peaceful and legitimate" should be deleted and the words "possible and proper" be substituted.

(vi) The advantages of an Indian Republic are explained. The main advantage is the removal of the English power which is a hindrance to the removal of misunderstanding between Hindus and Mussalmans, as is shown by the Moplah trouble in Malabar, as to which a long digression is introduced.

(vii) After this digression the speaker returns to the main theme, viz., the amplification of the definition of Swaraj and the necessity of substituting "possible and proper" for "peaceful and legitimate" in defining the means by which 'Swaraj' is to be attained. The reason given for this change is that it is necessary to open the League "to those who do not honestly believe Non-Cooperation alone as the sole path of salvation and recognising the possibility of other methods, adopt them also." Also it is necessary to "remove the complaint of those who believe that Non-Cooperation can under no circumstances remain peaceful to the last . . . and refuse to remain Non-violent even in intention."

The parts of the speech summarized above leads to the passage on which the prosecution mainly relies—So far the meaning is shortly this—"Let us define as our goal complete independence and widen the definition of our means so as to admit all shades of opinion violent or non-violent." Up to this point the speaker advocates no line of action.

It is unnecessary for me to set out again the passage which follows. I propose to give briefly meaning of it as I understand it—The speaker says that there are only two possible means of replacing one Government by another: one destruction by the sword the other by setting up a parallel Government: so far as he advocates either it is the latter. "Friends, to achieve this object we must immediately set up on a separate and permanent foundation our own courts, schools, etc., etc." He then goes on to point out that ultimately a stage will be reached when action on peaceful lines will become impossible because the existing Government will undoubtedly interfere: When Government interferes and if and when martial law is declared non-violent Non-Cooperation will become utterly useless. For the Mussalmans at least will defend themselves when faced by the barrel of a gun.—"I on my part fear" the speaker says "that in general the reply to martial law will be what is commonly called Guerilla warfare, or in the words of the Koran "kill them wherever you find them." The responsibility for all this bloodshed will rest on the shoulders of Government"—The meaning may be further illustrated by a passage which follows so long as the Government confines itself to the use of chains and fetters Non-Cooperation can remain peaceful as it is today but if things go further and Government has recourse to gallows and machine guns it will be impossible for the movement to remain non-violent."

The substance of the matter is this "let us continue by peaceful means: probably in the future Government will proclaim martial law and use machine guns; if so certain persons will use violence in self-defence. The blame will rest on Government."

Does such language amount to instigating the waging of war? I adopt the words of Heaton J. in this matter. "So long as a man only tries to inflame feeling to excite a state of mind he is not guilty of anything more than sedition. It is only when he definitely and clearly incites to action that he is guilty of instigating and therefore abetting the waging of war." (King Emperor vs. Ganesh Damodar Sawarkar I. L. H. 34 Bomb.) I cannot find here any incitement to action. The accused says no more than this, "Let us proceed on peaceful lines as long as we can, in the future some of us will be compelled to use violence in self-defence."—Such language is gross sedition but is not to my mind an offence under section 121 for the plain reason that there is no incitement to action. If the worst construction is put upon the speech it amounts to a prophecy or even a threat that violence may be necessary in future. It does not suggest action here and now, or stimulate any one to such action. The distinction is clear enough if reference is made to any of those cases in which there has been a conviction under section 121. I hold therefore that the accused cannot be held guilty of that offence.

I would only add that I agree with my learned Brother as to the applicability of section 307 read with section 423 to the circumstances of this case."

EMIGRATION BILL.

CONSIDERATION BY STANDING COMMITTEE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The standing committee of the Central Legislature on emigration constituted under the Emigration Bill passed in Delhi in March last, met in Simla recently and seems to have done good work at several sittings which have been held. The Emigration Bill lays it down that no emigration shall in future be allowed from India unless it was approved by the legislature by a special resolution. The provisions of the Bill are, however, to come into force with effect from one year after its enactment in order to allow sufficient time to the countries like Ceylon and Malaya where to emigration from India has so far been free and unfettered to adjust themselves to the provisions of the new law.

The Standing Committee is understood to have discussed the proposals of the Governments of Ceylon, Malaya and Mauritius for obtaining Indian labour and are reported to have suggested modifications so as to ensure good conditions of work for Indian labour proceeding to those countries in future. When the replies are received, the Standing Committee will meet again probably in September to consider them. The Committee, also, approved with some minor modifications the rules framed under the Emigration Bill.

ARREST OF M. KUTBUDDIN SIDDIQUE.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The Acting Editor of the "Congress" has received several telegrams from friends and co-workers congratulating Moulana Kutbuddin Siddique on his arrest. A joint message from Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari runs as follows:—

"Hope Kutbuddin's arrest would benefit the cause. We congratulate Delhi, particularly the "Congress."

Another message from Mr. Khatri says:—"Convey hearty congratulations from Seth Chotani, President and myself to Moulana Kutbuddin, trusting his arrest involves splendid sacrifice for the Khilafat and Swaraj and wish success."

In the course of a leader the "Congress" points out certain technical irregularities in connection with the arrest of Moulana Kutbuddin Siddique under section 124A. I. P. C. The paper says that the warrant has not been shown to the Moulana till the time of writing and his signature on the warrant has not yet been obtained. His father's name in the warrant was wrong and it was not corrected. Continuing the paper says that the Moulana is at present lodged in a solitary cell.

INQUIRY COMMISSION.

KEMAL PASHA JUSTIFIED.

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

(From our Special Representative.)

SUKKUR, July 9.

In moving from the Chair the resolution on the Commission of Inquiry, Mr. Pickthall made a speech covering practically the whole history of Greece's base designs on Turkish territories and the tragedy of British statesman's blind support and patronage of Greek marauders. At the outset of his speech, Mr. Pickthall remarked it was a strong resolution and he had felt it necessary to offer some explanation in order to elucidate the reasons justifying Kemal Pasha's refusal of the British proposal for inquiry. Nobody but himself was responsible for drafting the resolution and dealing seriatim with the statements incidentally made in the resolution, Mr. Pickthall pointed out that the appointment of Commission was proposed by England and the Commission would be largely under British influence and there was no denying the fact that from the beginning England had been the patron and support of Greece.

GREEK ATROCITIES.

He then briefly outlined an episode in modern British diplomacy hitherto so little known to the outside world. At the first Peace Conference in Paris, said he, M. Venizelos, the Greek brigand but nonetheless clever and urbane gentleman, went before the Conference and said to the Allied statesmen that his countrymen were in great danger of being exterminated in Smyrna in the Vilayet of Adin and begged to be allowed to send Greek troops to Smyrna. The Allied statesmen granted M. Venizelos' petition, forgetting that if they wished to keep peace in Anatolia the best way to do so was to keep out Greek troop, if as had been alleged by Venizelos, there was danger to the Greeks in Anatolia and it was positively mischievous to send troops there. For, it was a well-known fact that wherever Greek troops went they massacred and exterminated the population. Besides Venizelos' false cry of alarm, there were, said the speaker, financial influences behind the Allied decision. Greek troops landed in Smyrna under the guns of the Allied fleet. But for that it would have been impossible for them to do so and the result was firing in the streets. On the very evening of their landing, the Greek marched against a mob of unarmed and inoffensive prisoners and massacred them on the shore in sight of the Commanders of the Allied Fleet. The Greek mentality had always been such that non-Christians and especially Muslims should be massacred. The Greeks must have thought the mentality of the Allied commanders was the same as theirs but the French, Italian and British officers were furious at the barbarity of the Greeks and sent indignant reports to their Governments. So strong was the feeling against them and so strong the evidence of horrible misdeeds perpetrated by the Greeks that even Christian missionaries who were generally known to be not favourable to Turks joined in the outcry against the Greeks. And the result was the Allied Governments were forced to appoint a commission of Inquiry of three Inter-Allied Commanders and one Admiral. They sat at Smyrna in 1919 but their report was so condemnatory of the behaviour of the Greeks that the Governments suppressed it after months of waiting. There was strong agitation for the publication of the report but without any avail.

The speaker then mentioned incidentally how he was able to procure a copy and publish it in his paper, "The Muslim Outlook," for which act he had been denounced by certain pro-Greek M. P.'s in the House of Commons as the most dangerous man in England but the Government took no action against him because they knew that the report was true, that the report made it clear that the Greeks in Anatolia were never in any danger and Venezelos had told the Allied statesmen a deliberate lie. The report held the Greek High Command wholly responsible for the atrocities and also for twice transgressing the Allies' orders in the mandated territory and wantonly destroying Turkish life and property. Finally the Report had condemned sending of Greek troops to keep order and maintain discipline, since the Greeks were the creators of disorder. The merchants of Smyrna protested to the Allies that their trade had been ruined and appealed for the withdrawal of Greek troops. In spite of all protests and appeals Greek troops were allowed to advance further in Anatolia and enter Marmora which was entirely under British control. The enemies of Turkey in England, said Mr. Pickthall, were powerful at the time and thought they could destroy Turkey.

VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE. ENGLAND.

Mr. Pickthall then described how the perpetration of the injustice by England and her Allies had called forth the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and brought into existence the National Government. He also described how England had permitted the violation of armistice terms which provided for the occupation of Thrace by the honest enemies of Turkey and not hangers on and jackals by allowing Greek troops to occupy it and providing the Greeks with British armaments. They might be interested to know, said Mr. Pickthall, that the head of the biggest British armament firm was a Greek.

Proceeding Mr. Pickhall observed the hollow agitation against Islam was unjust and cruel and throughout the agitation the fact had been ignored that the Greeks had no right whatever to be in Anatolia and should never have been there. He vigorously defended Mustafa Kemal's refusal to treat with British statesmen, rightly taking his stand on Mr. Lloyd George's pledges. Mr. Pickthall also strongly criticised the extraordinary and amazing way in which the British had maintained neutrality. A month after the proclamation of neutrality, said Mr. Pickthall, Sir J. Harrington, the British representative in Constantinople, had permitted the Greeks to operate in the Black Sea, notwithstanding the British had control over the region and said how the Greeks had been allowed to use poison gas, etc., in their operations against the Turks, without which Greeks knew they could not overcome the Turks. Continuing Mr. Pickthall stated he had never yet known a Turk who was in the habit of telling lies just as he had never yet known a Greek who ever told a truth. The trouble with the Turk was he had been cut off from Europe and never had a chance of stating his case.

ORIGIN OF ANTI-TURK PROPAGANDA.

As regards the "atrocities," the word was very elastic and easily covered thousands of Mussulmans who had been exterminated by the Greeks. The present anti-Turk propaganda had originated with four American seditionists who had been deported from Anatolia with the full consent of their superior officers and after describing the nefarious conduct of those American seditionists already familiar to the readers of "The Chronicle", Mr. Pickthall remarked if Constantinople were to be evacuated to-morrow the Greeks would at once evacuate Thrace. In concluding Mr Pickthall said the situation in Turkey was hopeful and he said so deliberately. The Turks were conducting a true Jihad and God had blessed their arms and before resuming his seat quoted a verse from the Quoran praising the greatness of God which found hearty response from everyone present, more especially Mussulmans, who repeated "Amin, Amin." Mr. Pickthall resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause and cheers.

C. D. COMMITTEE AT JUBBULPORE.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG.

GRAND RECEPTION AT THE STATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

The Jubbulpore Municipal Committee displayed a commendable patriotic spirit in deciding to hoist the national flag over the Town Hall. At a meeting held on the 4th it was proposed that on the day of arrival of the Congress Committee all Municipal buildings should be bedecked with national flags and the Committee present an address of welcome to the President of the Congress. Two amendments brought in by the Government members suggesting that the Union Jack be hoisted either above the national flag or side by side with it were lost. Subsequently a motion was passed that no Union Jack be at all hoisted.

On the arrival of the leaders, a grand reception was accorded. All sections of community representing all shades of opinions and including all the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly were present at the station. An Address was presented to Hakeem Ajmal Khan in the evening in the Town Hall. The function was attended by several thousands. The Municipal address among many other things stated that the members of the Committee were the men who were sent in, because they had sworn allegiance to the authority of the Indian National Congress. They realised that in peculiar circumstances of the present day national upheaval, the duty of the local bodies was not only to carry out several objects of the Municipal Act, but to so help and carry out the mandates of the Congress as to facilitate the early establishment of Swarajya. The incidents are said to have created a flutter in the official circles, also the immediate presence of Sir Frank Sly, the Governor, at Jubbulpore for the last one week. The Congress Enquiry Committee had a very busy time and after examining a number of witnesses they left Jubbulpore yesterday for Nagpur.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at Jubbulpore this morning *enroute* to Nagpur to join the Congress Enquiry Committee. He stayed with Babu Govinddass and left by motor to Nagpur at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA SESSIONS OF THE A. I. C. C.

REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

Regarding the proposed postponement of the dates of the All-India Congress Committee for five days on account of "Janmastami" festival falling on the 16th of August, Babu Govindass of Jubbulpore has been informed by the General Secretary, A. I. C. C., that in the opinion of the Working Committee it is beyond its jurisdiction to postpone the dates of a session fixed by a resolution of the A. I. C. C.

As this objection is merely technical and the Working Committee, has acted on important occasions on its own initiative, Babu Govindas has again written to the General Secretary to request the Working Committee to reconsider its decision and postpone the dates of the Calcutta session which is of supreme importance requiring the presence of all members of the A. I. C. C.

ANNUITIES OF I. C. S. MEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Oman, Lord Winterton said the Indian Civil servant serving full time would receive on retirement an annuity of a thousand sterling. There was nothing in the premature retirement scheme affecting the annuity payable normally to an officer retiring after completing the full qualifying period of service. Lord Winterton also stated that no decision had been reached on the suggested project to abolish the full provincial status of the Trans-Indus North-west Province.

LAHORE STATUE.

RIGHT OF REMOVAL.

MUNICIPAL REPLY TO GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 12.

There was an echo of the Lawrence statue controversy in the Lahore Municipal Committee yesterday, when a reply to the Government drafted by the special committee came up for consideration before the general Committe.

The draft reply ran thus:—

Resolved unanimously that the contention of the Government contained in its letter dated November 23rd 1921, from the Secretary of the Punjab Government to the Commissioner of the Lahore Division that the statue was a trust property, was untenable and unsupported by any evidence. That statue was out and out of the gift to the Committee and as such was absolute property of the Committee and that in this view the Committee was supported by the opinion of its legal adviser, that in the opinion of this sub-committee the action of District Magistrate in putting a police patrol round the statue which is the Municipal property and preventing a Municipal officer from entering the enclosure even for surveying was entirely unjustified, and that the Municipal Committee was quite within its rights in deciding to remove the statue and reasons given by the Commssioner suspending the resolution were insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Resolved further that in the opinion of the Special Committee and in view of its above resolution no reply to the last sentence of the Government letter is called for but it desires to add that it is and had been far from the intention of the Committee exercising its right of ownership to injure the susceptibilities of any class of people on motion that the draft reply be approved.

Rai Bahadur Amar Nath opposed the motion on the ground that the reply was incomplete and beside the point. The Government wanted to know what the Committee would propose to do regarding the statue and the Committee was replying that the statue was its property and a gift. The gift was a trust and the Committee had no right to set aside the conditions of the trust.

The President stopped him from proceeding further unless he moved a definite amendment supported by some member.

Rai Bahadur claimed the right to go on. Eventually he proposed that word "unjustified" which was used regarding the action of the District Magistrate should be replaced by "justified."

Mr. Robert Siraj Din supported.

Lala Ganpat Rai said that the excitement to which the Rai Bahadur had alluded had passed but he had revived the old memories and he would stand responsible for excitement which would be caused now.

The amendment was declared dropped and votes were taken on this part of the resolution and it was declared carried.

Mr. Robert Siraj Din disagreed with the main resolution on the ground that the reply was incomplete. Lord Lawrence he added was respected by Europeans as a here and therefore, to say that the statue was the Committee's property and they could do what they liked was not a sufficient reply.

The amendment was lost by 15 to 1. Lala Ushnak Rai now moved that this reply should be considered without any prejudice to the previous resolution of the Committee. This amendment was not intended to be forwarded to the Government but only to form a part of the proceedings and was accepted by the house.

THE LURE OF THE COUNCILS.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion activity was put down in Assam gave rise to resentment even amongst Moderate journals in other parts of India, but in the reformed Legislative Council of Assam, one heard very little about it. This is the record of work done. It shows how powerless the enlarged Councils are to meet effectively any repressive policy, or to secure substantial advance in the better Government of the country. They cannot control the Services, they cannot control the finances. They can only talk for a greater number of days than the older Councils could, but in this matter, the Bombay Council has a complaint to make which is amusing as well as instructive. The number of days allotted to purely non-official business is so small as to give rise to complaint even from sources generally very anxious not to embarass the Government.

The Non-Brahmin Problem.

There is another aspect of the question, however, which in any detailed discussion regarding the utility of the Nationalists entering the Councils is generally apt to be neglected, but must never be lost sight of. One regrets that with the advent of Dyarchy sectional feeling among the Hindus, in this Presidency apart from the danger of a growing rift between the various communities differing in religion, has been making itself felt with greater evidence than before. Various factors have contributed to the creation of this distressing phenomenon. The activities of the Satya Shodhak Samaj, the quarrels between the Lingayats and non-Lingayats in the southern portions of this Presidency, the grievances of tenants against their landlords, a fair number of whom happen to be Brahmins, have all produced the feeling amongst the non-Brahmins that the day of their reckoning has come. They look upon the new Councils to give them measures of social reforms by which they can compete with the Brahmins in all the higher walks of life. This feeling is in particular evidence in the province of Madras, where the Government of Lord Willingdon has been successful in widening the gulf which separates the horizon and outlook on life of the orthodox Brahmin from that of the non-Brahmin. It is only in the Central Provinces that one happily notices no trace of any kind of this vexed non-Brahmin question. Now it is useless to forget that amongst the Congress politicians who desire entry into the Councils a very large majority are Brahmins. One might appeal to them even on grounds of political expediency not to create a greater rift between the classes and the masses at a time, when what is desired is, a greater union between the literate and the illiterate, between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin. Will it be after all such a great calamity if the non-Brahmin who in his ignorance thinks it a great prize, secures a seat in the enlarged Council, not after any acute political contest, but simply because there will be no contest, the vast majority of the voters abstaining from voting at the next Council election to show their distrust of this fraud of a Dyarchy.?

(To be Continued.)

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

RUSSIANS' ATTITUDE.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 12.

Hague.—The President of the Conference has announced that no useful purpose can be served by continuing the discussions, owing to the attitude of the Russians.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN CORK?

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 12.

An unconfirmed report states that Republic has been proclaimed in Cork with which place communications are interrupted.

Irregulars at Drumkeen last night ambushed a motor-lorry conveying the Free State troops to Letterkenny, and one Free State soldier was killed, two wounded and one is missing.

DUBLIN'S QUIET DISTURBED.

TWO MILITARY LORRIES AMBUSHED.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 11.

According to the list issued by the Irish Army Headquarters nineteen National soldiers were killed and 111 wounded in the recent fighting in Dublin, while it is estimated that 65 civilians were killed and 281 wounded. Dublin has been quiet since the fall of the rebels' stronghold in Sackville Street except for occasional night sniping in the suburbs, but the tranquility was broken last night by two ambushes of military lorries, one near Stephens Green and the other in Stillorgan Road. The assailants were driven off but escaped.

Warfare in the country districts is wearing an increasingly guerilla character. Irregulars are evacuating their positions before they are attacked and are frequently burning buildings on the line of retreat. The condition of prisoners taken indicates Irregulars are dispirited and poorly armed and supplied. Barton and Macdonagh both members of the Dail Eireann who took part in the Dublin fighting have escaped from Portobello barracks with a number of other prisoners.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 12.

An unusual development occurred in the case of eleven Irishmen charged on May 10th at Birmingham with conspiring to supply the Republican forces in Ireland with munitions when the case was called before the Birmingham Assizes to-day. Only one prisoner appeared. The Solicitor for defence said that he saw some of his clients in Dublin a fortnight ago and they intended to appear at the Assizes. He was not aware of their present whereabouts, possibly they were prisoners or dead or had taken refuge in mountains. The Judge accepted the suggestion that they were detained by circumstances over which they had no control, and the trial was adjourned.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN DUDLEY.

OWNER SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

John Knowles, the owner of a factory at Tupton Dudley in Derbyshire, where an explosion occurred on March 8th, killing twenty work-girls who were employed to break up cartridges for re-melting, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for man-slaughter. His Manager, Chadwick, who was also arrested, has been acquitted.

Official and Personal.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad lunched with Their Excellencies at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday. The Viceroy granted him an interview on the same day.

ZAGLUL PASHA.

HIS RELEASE DEMANDED.

LETTER TO PREMIER FROM PROMINENT ENGLISHMEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

A letter signed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Dr. Clifford, Messrs. Clynes, Frank Hodges, Bernard Shaw and others has been sent by the Egypt Parliamentary Committee to Mr. Lloyd George demanding release of Zaglul Pasha and other Egyptians who were deported to Seychelles.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

HOPES OF AN ACCEPTABLE AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

The question of Indians in Kenya was again raised in the course of a debate on the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons. Mr. Wood preferred to say nothing at present except that he and Lord Winterton were consulting on the matter and hoped to reach an agreement generally acceptable to each of the constituent parties.

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON DANGERS OF DELAY.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote, Col. Wedgwood urged early settlement of the question of the Constitution for Ceylon and declared that delay was creating difficulties similar to those in India.

Mr. Wood, replying, emphasised that the difficulty was the clash of interests between the Singalese. He had discussed the matter at length with Sir Graeme Thomson, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, who fully concurred in his course of action. There was at present no difference of opinion between Sir Graeme Thomson and the advisers of Mr. Churchill. If the Committee on allocation of seats in the Legislative Council had not reported, the Colonial Office would have had to deal with the Constitution, but it was unreasonable to blame the Colonial Office for acceding to the unanimous wish of the Legislative Council to allow the Committee and Council to deal with the matter.

MR. SASTRI AT WELLINGTON.

USUAL PLATITUDES TROTTED OUT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

Wellington.—Mr. Sastri on arriving here was given a civic reception and was enthusiastically welcomed. The Lord Mayor in the course of his speech referred to Mr. Sastri as a true student of the world's affairs and as a strong Imperialist.

Mr. Sastri, replying, said he was gratified with his splendid reception, but he was now used to the hospitality of the people of the Pacific. It was a great thing for his country to belong to the Commonwealth of Nations which constituted the British Empire. It was essential that the people of the Empire which strove for fairplay, justice and brotherhood among peoples of this planet, should learn more about its own people.

Mr. Sastri was subsequently entertained to luncheon by the members of Parliament. The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, said no better man than Mr. Sastri had participated in the Imperial Conference. Mr. Sastri said that in her attempts to become a full Dominion, he knew India had the sympathy of Mr. Massey among others, there was a feeling in the Dominion which was stronger than before the war, that the Empire's highest achievements were only possible when all the parts had come together round the Council table on a basis of equality.

ENGINEERING FIRMS IN EAST INDIES.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 11.

Sir Walter Beaupre Townley at the annual meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce, Netherlands, East Indies said that the endeavours to form a consortium of engineering firms which had set up an establishment in the East Indies in order to compete successfully with Foreign influences had been already established there, but hitherto they had not been crowned with success. Efforts, however, were being made in several directions.

TIMBER PRODUCE OF OVERSEAS EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

The Imperial Institute Advisory Committee is enquiring into the possibility of extending the use in Britain of timbers produced in various parts of the Overseas Empire.

A Durban message says that the steamer "Megna" which on passage from Calcutta and Rangoon to the West Indies and Cuba caught fire in number 3 hold on 5th July, has discharged cargo from number 3 hold. A surveyor reports that the steamer is undamaged and she expects to sail on Tuesday or Friday next.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

"GERMANY ABLE TO PAY."

"THE TIMES" INSITS ON EXACTING PAYMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

"The Times", commenting in a leading article on the German financial position, says:—"The real forces in Germany are represented by the industrial group which is concentrating in its hands the control of German wealth and by investing its profits in foreign securities, is evading the Allies' control of German wealth and is using the threat of German bankruptcy and the sufferings of the masses of German people as a means of escaping the demand for legitimate reparations. The Allies must investigate the situation with extreme care, without permitting themselves to yield for an instant to panic, which the recent events may largely have designed to create. A subtle campaign has recently been carried on both in England and France with the object of absolving Germany from the guilt for war and transferring it to the principal Allies. Unless all such attempts to whitewash Germany are emphatically repudiated the discussion of the Reparation's problem will only lead to a fresh danger.

GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.

Germany's capacity to pay must be thoroughly and objectively estimated and the method of payment must be determined to the advantage of all. Once such methods are finally established, the strictest measures must be taken to compel those who control German wealth to pay Reparation liabilities in full. The problem must be solved by the unwearying enforcement of the irrefutable principles of justice."

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

GERMAN INDEMNITY REDUCED BY 18 MILLION MARKS.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has decided to credit Germany with eighteen million gold marks on account of the interest on the Commission's Reserve Fund for the payment of dyes, etc., thus reducing the indemnity payment due next Friday to thirty-two million gold marks, which it is understood Germany has agreed to pay.

SLIGHT RISE IN VALUE OF THE MARK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

The German Mark has slightly rallied and to-day closed at 2,275 to the pound sterling compared with 2,450 on Saturday.

WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

DEMPSEY TO FIGHT HARRY WILLS.

(Reuter's Telegram).

NEW YORK, July 11.

Dempsey and the Negro Harry Wills have contracted to box for the World's Heavyweight Championship. The time and place will be arranged later.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 11.

At Wimbledon in the semi-finals of Men's Doubles, Anderson and Lycett beat the Americans Mathey and Taner, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2. Patterson and O'Hara Wood beat Norton and Roper Barrett, 6—1, 3—6, 5—7, 6—3, 15—13.

In the semi-finals of the Ladies' Doubles, Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Green and Mrs. McNair 6—0, 6—1. They will now meet Miss Stocks (?) and Miss McKane in the final.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 11.

The cricket results:—

Lancashire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets. Hallowes scored 93 for the winners and Parking took seven wickets for 71 runs in Warwick's first innings.

Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 92 runs. Parker of Gloucester took 11 wickets for 50.

Yorkshire beat Sussex by an innings and ten runs. Gilligan took six Yorkshire wickets for 20 runs, while Waddington took seven Sussex wickets for six and Rhodes six for 43.

INDIAN REPERTORY THEATRE

TO BE STARTED IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

The Prince of Wales and a number of wealthy Indians are supporting the Indian Repertory Theatre, which is shortly to be started in London. A new Indian historical production dealing with Alexander the Great is being prepared and it is hoped to take a leading West-end theatre for the production of plays.

Berlin.—Thirty workmen were killed and injured in the explosion in Groden Explosives Depot near Cuxhaven.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

SPLIT AMONG MEMBERS.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY FIVE INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 10.

In my last telegram about the Fiscal Commission, I gave your readers a sufficient glimpse of the skirmishes that were then raging; during the report stage of their deliberations, precipiting towards a final split among the members. Subsequent events have proved the correctness of that forecast and the Commission, now dispersed, after signing the report with this important reservation that five of the Indian members including the President (Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla), will append a minute of dissent in the course of a few days. The dissenting members besides the President are Messrs Narossamdas Morarjee and Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay, Mr. G. D. Birla of Calcutta and Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer of Madras. As might have been expected by some the Parsee element consisting of Sir Maneekjee Dadabhoy and Prof Coyajee has completely thrown in their weight and lot with the European clique even on those points where the five Indians have agreed to differ. The minority note will probably be ready in Bombay or Poona by the end of this week and circulated for signature among the five before it is tagged on to the report.

WHY UNANIMITY COULD NOT BE ARRIVED.

The fields of enquiry, covered by the Commission in their tour of the country, since its appointment in September last, have been very wide and varying, and although the members at one time were reported in Simla to be generally agreed on the nature of the solution of the difficult problem, differences, oftentimes serious arose, it is understood, on the ways and means of its application in several parts. It must not however be assumed that any part of the Commission was adamant or unbending. On the other hand there are sufficient indication to assert that all the sides were anxious for a compromise and they worked for it with commendable spirit. But the gap was still there and even the appointment of a Sub-Committee, to draft the report in a way, that would suit all the different sections, could not be of any avail. In fact the draft of the Sub-Committee was considered by some of the members to be even less acceptable than the one which was being framed in concert with all the members. A full compromise, was therefore, out of the question, especially in such complicated matters which involved the business interests of several classes. Hence the report, it is stated, bears the trace of grounds yielded for the patchup work but not sufficient to cover the wide gap.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

Speculation has grown rife round the report of the Commission but the greatest secrecy is being maintained about it. Any attempt at a forecast on the subject especially when the minority has still to express its views finally as regards some important points, where they have been compelled to differ from the rest of the Commission, might perhaps be misleding. But a careful analysis of all the factors would lead one to suppose that the principles of protection must have generally found support among the members of the Commission. The acceptance of this principle must necessarily precede some difference of opinion as to the extent and scope of its application. While the minority may be expected to be strongly in favour of complete Protection, the majority of the Commission will presumably grant what was often pithily remarked by some, in the course of the enquiry, as "Discriminate Protection." The question of Imperial Preference having loomed large throughout the Commissions' Enquiry is also believed to have become a bone of contention and judging from the attiude of the members, during the examination of witnesses, it might be inferred that while the five Indians would not agree to it, in case of any loss accruing to this country by the adoption of that principle, the European *cum* Parsee section must have stuck to it leechlike, on the plea of India enjoying the benefits of Imperial connection as a member of the British Empire.

PROBLEM OF EXCISE DUTY.

Over the continious problem of excise duty, the Commission appears to have spent some anxious time, but the result of their deliberations on this point must be left to be told by the future, although there is an impression created in the minds of some that in this respect the Bombay merchants view being a little uncompromising, must to a certain extent have accounted for the split among the members. It could however be reasonably expected that the Commission, as a whole, must have agreed to a policy of greater industrialisation in the country. But great industrialisation means greater capital and increased borrowing capacity and cheaper import of machinery. In these respects the Commissioners must have met with some difficulty in arriving at some unanimity and it is not improbable that the minority might have something to say on one or two of these points as well.

I have thus attempted to present to your readers a list of certain possibilities and probabilities about the future of the fiscal arrangements in this country, in connection with other parts of the world as could be gleaned from the several factors and other circumstances which faced the Commission during and after their enquiry. Whether the majority or the minority are right in their conclusions will be left to be judged by time. But meanwhile we may offer a word of tribute to Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla and other members of the Commission for having tried each according to his light, to solve one of the most perplexing problems that ever faced this country. Although India would have been more fortunate if the composition of the Committee had been more satisfactory, let us now wait and see how the minority will impress the people of India. A great deal is ancipated from them.

GURDWARA REFORMS.

MAHANTS MOVE AGAINST AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

A deputation of ten Mahants on behalf of the All-India Udasis' (Nanak Mahants) Mahamandal waited this morning on Hon. Sir John Maynard, Member, Executive Council, Punjab. The deputation made representations and held an informal conference with him on several questions arising out of the present movement, started by the Akalis for the reform in Gurdwāras, with special reference to the provisions of the proposed Gurdwara Bill which was introduced in the Punjab Legislature some time ago. It is understood, Mahants pressed upon Sir John Maynard the necessity of an adequate representation of their community on the Board of Commissioners which will be constituted under the Bill to deal with disputes regarding the management of Gurdwaras. They particularly emphasised that the onds of justice should be met by making the decision of the proposed tribunal subject to appeal to the High Court. The deputation pointed out that although both Udasis (Mahants) and Akalis subscribed to Sikhism their belief and ceremonials were as fundamentally different as those of Protestants and Catholics in Christianity. The ousting of Udasis and their replacement by Akalis would mean the blotting out of one community and a corresopnding strengthening of its rival. Their Gurdwaras, they said, were started and developed by their ancestors and were thus their rightful possessions. The agitation of the Akalis, they contended was aimed at gaining a double advantage, one political and the other religious.

The deputation was headed by Mahant Har Narain Das, first Taluqdar of Lucknow and President of the All-India Udasis' Mahamandal.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

CENTRAL WORKSHOPS IN DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

With a view to furthering the spread of technical and vocational education, the Government of Bengal have some time had under consideration certain schemes. They will first be introduce in the educational systems of Dacca and if successful will be extended to other parts of the province and with this object in view Government have appointed a committee, with the Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University as President and 19 members to give proposals. Detailed examination of the resolution points out that efforts to create a taste for vocational education hitherto have failed owing to Matriculation examinations dominating the secondary education system and any course which did not lead to a University career was looked upon with disfavour. But public opinion has lately undergone a change and the necessity for reforms is now realised. Proposals which the Committee will consider are intended to meet the requirements of secondary schools, intermediate colleges and the Dacca University. They include a scheme to establish central workshops in Dacca, which will be available for use to all secondary schools and at which boys would be taught craft likely to be useful to them in afterlife, and also a scheme for definite vocational course in intermediate colleges and the University.

MOPLAHS HANGED AND TRANSPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 11.

A Calicut message says:—Of the six Moplahs tried for the murder of Khan Bahadur Chekutty, the retired Police Inspector, whose head the miscreants cut off and exhibited on a pole, in the first week of the rebellion, three have been sentenced to death and the other three to transoprtation. The latter include two young boys, who have been recommended for mercy.

FORECAST OF JUTE CROPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Preliminary consolidated forecast of jute crop for 1922 published to-day shows no difference between total acreages in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam issued on July 6th and 7th, total decreose in provinces being 61812 acres or about 4-1 per cent on last year's final figures. Present conditions in Bengal indicate that at least a fair crop can be anticipated. Very little old stocks now appear to be held in districts. In Bihar the condition of crop is on the whole fair. Quantity of jute which remains in jute districts from last year is reported to be little. In Assam present prospects are on the whole good while little jute remains from last year except in Goalpara.

The Northern India Rackets Championship Cup presented by Mr. C. E. Bunbury, I. C. S., in 1903 has been found after having been lost for five years.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

(TRANSLATED BY K. K. ATHAVALE.

Monsieur Pernot continuing his study of the Turkish question in the *Revue des deux mondes* mid-may number deals with the subject of Turkey and the Powers.

For several centuries, Turkey has been for the Great European Powers, not precisely a field of battle, but a ground of competition and discord. According to the prevision of some politicians she is destined to remain in that condition to the very end, that is to say, till the definite and complete dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Sensible men, less versed, it is true, in politics than in the history and in the study of races, institutions, and religions, consider that the Ottoman Empire has yet an important role to play in the world, and that it is not a question of indifference or unconcern that that role should be played by herself or by some state substituted for her on account of particular circumstances and interests. They do not all ignore the difficulties and dangers of the regime which exists under the more or less nominal authority of one and the same sovereign of populations belonging to different races, religions, and civilizations. But this melange itself, in their view, offers certain advantages which might develop and gain in strength, were the reforms but wisely imposed. In 1912, a German writer who entertained some profound views on the Oriental politics of Europe, remarked that already, before Western intervension had violated the situation, the Christian peoples, subjects of the Porte, were in course of establishing in European Turkey, a regular politicel state in place of the Turkish regime. "But," he added, "if to-day Turkish domination equally comes to disappear, they could not expect the Arabs, or the Kurds, or the Armenians to have a creative political force of the same kind. The result, therefore, will be chaos and anarchy, from which all our interests will inevitably suffer."*

Before deciding on the liquidation "of the Ottoman Empire, it would be well to examine the fashion or way of replacing it either in Europe or in Asia. A summary examination of the systems and interests concerned in the problem would perhaps make clear the difficulty of the question and its importance. And first of all the German point of view.

Point of view of Germany.

At the beginning of his visit to Constantinople, M. Pernot, meeting X.....Bey who had been minister before the war in the Kiamil Cabinet, mentioned to him his astonishment at discovering a Turkey so different from the one he had known before. To which the Bey replied:—

"In order to comprehend the changes which have taken place in our country, it is necessary to go back in retrospect some tens of years. For a long time Turkish polity had oscillated between England and Russia. But a day came when the young German Emperor, William II, breaking away from the principles of Bismarch desired to adopt a world policy, and consequently an Oriental one. Germany presented herself in Turkey in the sympathetic garb of a disinterested Power: she had no territorial ambitions in the Levant, neither had she any great economic interests there, and therefore she did not aspire to hold under control of any kind or form, the Government of the Empire. So many reasons to please Sultan Abdul Hamid, who desired to be master in his own domain, and who had constituted himself as the jealous guardian of the independence of Turkey. But what was still better calculated to reassure the Sultan and put him in confidence, was the monarchical tradition and the spirit of order and discipline, which the Germans paraded everywhere, and which contrasted with the liberal and democratic ideas, so strongly favoured everywhere by the other peoples of the West. And so Abdul Hamid forthwith received the Germans with open arms.

"The latter did not wait to declare their real designs. They wished that a German enterprise should build the railway destined to connect Bagdad with Constantinople. The Sultan gave the first concession for the Haidar Pasha—Angora line, with a kilometric guarantee. When they asked for the second one—Angora to Burgulu—he replied that he had no more money. He therefore recommended them to construct 200 kilometres, and when they had completed that section and worked it, the profits earned would enable them to construct another 200 kilometres. He thus held them or, rather, believed that he held them, in the hollow of his hand.

"On the top of this came the revolution of 1908. The Young Turks appeared to favour liberal ideas, and thereby, to incline towards the West. At this time, the German Ambassador—Baron von Marshall—very ably turned his attention towards the Young Turks, and, by modifying, or rather, by successfully concealing his policy, gained their confidence. The Balkan War broke out and Western Europe thought that it was a good occasion to oppose the *Drang nach Osten* of the Central Empires by an effective barrier, composed of the Balkan States, grouped and primed against Turkey. It was a bad calculation; and it had much more the effect of consolidating the Ottoman Empire. Bulgaria was already entirely in the hands of Germany. As to Greece, you have yourselves had a foretaste of her consistency and fidelity. Under the circumstances you could only count on Serbia, and Serbia was not enough. The anti-Turkish card you had played during this period, resulted chiefly in fortifying the position taken by the Germans in our country.

"Then came the war of 1914. The Sultan, Mahomed V, thought that he could remain neutral in the conflict. But he could not prevent some of his subjects from uniting themselves secretly with the German Embassy. No more could he prevent those who directed the Kiamil Ministry from letting it go down in failure. The Young Turks thus returned to power, and with Talaat, Enver, and Djemal, persuaded, the Germans gained the party in power to their side. For those men, they worked well in the interests of the Empire! They only considered their theories, or their ambitions.

"I will give you an example. A few days after Germany had declared war against you, the Ottoman Parliament went into vacation, and the Sultan gave, in the grounds of the Yildiz Kiosque, a garden party in honour of the members of the two chambers. In coming out of the palace, the motor-car of Djemal passed the horses of a general, who since, had played an important role in the fortunes of his country. When he discovered whom he had passed, Djemal stopped and retracing his steps, entered the General's carriage. 'What should Turkey do?'

he asked the General, who replied: "She should, first, remain neutral. But if she was obliged to take part, she should enter the lists on the side of England and France —Why?—For military reasons, which are the only ones I am permitted to invoke. The Central Empires have no contact with us; and they could neither defend, nor attack us. The Entente Powers could do both, since they are masters of the seas. And, lastly, the Entente includes Russia, whose shock Turkey is powerless to sustain." "You are right" replied Djemal. The next day, he, the Minister of the Marine, contrived to obtain for himself the command of the 2nd Army. Evidently, he had made his decision. Pride and self-interest had been stronger than the good counsels of the General. You know the rest, and how Talaat, Enver, and Djemal, in perfect accord with von Wangenheim, imposed on the Sultan tha alliance with Germany, and the entry of Turkey into the war."

X . . . Bey had very well described the method by which Germany, less directly interested in the affairs of the Orient than Russia, England, and France, had contrived to make her presence accepted by the Turks, then her influence, and lastly her will. It is necessary to return to this policy, whose plan has been frustrated and course interrupted by the world war, but which, perhaps, has not said its last word. Herr Paul Rohrbach wrote in 1915: "If we together, are victorious, *if not in the first war, at least in the second*, the Turks would see that the alliance with Germany was enabling them to progress on all sides. We should not pose before them as masters, or as protectors, but we should be their teachers and friends."†

Here is what it practically means in good German: Germany is far from the Mediterranean Orient, and without direct communication with her. It is therefore, necessary for her to instal herself there, and the Turks offer the means ready for the purpose. The Turks are tired of being supervised, controlled, and exploited by the Western Powers. The Germans will help them, quite sweetly to throw off the yoke, to liberate themselves from the capitulations, and to free themselves from the net of the controls: that is the business of the diplomats and the financiers. At the same time, they should help to establish order in the old administration, whose corruption and routine are, turn by turn, taken advantage of by the Westerners; and they should direct the energies of the Turks in the paths of material and technical progress: that is the business of the Prussian officers and the professors of the real schools. But the Turks are worth very little both by their resources and their numbers. After using them to get rid of the different Christian elements from the land, Germany would have scarcely any difficulty in taking their place in the occupation and in the exploitation of the vast Asiatic domain, whose economic resources and political advantages she would draw to herself. Wealth and power are the two objects of her eternal covetousness.

Germany has been vanquished, but she has not abandoned these projects. To-day, as ten years ago, they are discussing in Berlin the question whether it was necessary to consider Turkey in Asia as a "terrain of emigration", or as a "field of commercial expansion". They are hesitating on the sauce to be used when eating Turkey; but on the necessity of swallowing her up, everyone is of one mind. And the theologicians of German policy justify the enterprise with the help of the famous principle, that they alone have the right to possess a country of all those who are on the point of exploiting it: Now, the Germans are much more numerous, and the Turks are not enough—a mere handful; the Germans have all the technics at their finger tips, and the Turks have none. It therefore, only remains for them to invoke the Gospel and to apply once more the parable of the talents and the particular needs of the German people.

Meanwhile German agents are silently observing and secretly working in the Caucasus and in Anatolia. They are met with at Baku, at Tiflis, at Batoum, at Trebizond and at Angora. If they are not, officially, in Constantinople, it is because the Allies prohibit access to the Imperial City to all Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. But all the police in the world are powerless against an effort of penetration as subtle, as patient, and as stubborn as theirs. In the same way German goods arrive, tranquilly, at Galata, under the Swedish flag and cognisance, to be forthwith despatched to all parts of the Orient; sometimes, even by the help and care of French agents. In this way are met with in Pera commercial representatives, second-class financiers, and small traders, who, juridically, belong to one or other of the neutral or friendly consulates, and whose sole mission is to hold the place, until Germany comes officially to take it from them: M. Pernot often heard German spoken at Pera, and he found there German papers and periodicals also, as many as he wanted, and even more. And he sometimes asked himself the question what the Germans would do when they were no longer under the necessity of working in secret. What, indeed!

*"Deutsche Welt-politik und Kein Kreig (Berlin 1912). Maximillan Harden pronounced this anonymous tract as officious.

†P. Rohrbach. *Unsere Koloniale Zukunftarbeit* Berlin, 1915. Page 68.

MR. PICKTHALL AT KARACHI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 11.

At the urgent request of Seth Hajee Abdullah Haroon, President, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee and leading members of Congress, Mr. Pickthall and Maulana Zahur Ahmed and Begum Mohamed Ali arrived here from Sukkur this morning at ten by mail on a short visit. In spite of short notice and notwithstanding the absence of many workers at Sukkur, excellent arrangements had been made for the reception of the distinguished leaders. On the arrival of the train at Karachi Cantonment, they were welcomed by Mr. Abdullah Haroon, Sirdar Mirsahib Baluchi and other leading citizens and garlanded with garlands made of handspun yarn.

At Karachi City Station Several thousand people had already assembled and all available nooks and corassembled and all available nooks and corners had been filled up by lookers-on. Among the latter were several Europeans and Anglo-Indians who, whatever their private feelings, certainly added to the impressiveness of the assemblage. Numerous corps of well-disciplined volunteers with their respective colours had turned out in full numbers.

UNIQUE PROCESSION.

After leaving the station the leaders were taken in procession through the principal quarters of the city, including Macleod Road, Market Square and Old Market Bazar. It was one of the biggest processions ever yet beheld at Karachi and all along the route of the procession, wherever one turned one's eyes, one saw a teeming mass of humanity. Windows, balconies, housetops, branches of trees were all fully occupied by the spectators and the streets were decorated with national flags and placards greeting the visitors. At the Old Market Bazar patriotic merchants had decorated the place with articles of merchandise such as shawls, khaddar, prints, scarves, and attar and flowers were showered. The procession lasted a little more than one hour owing to its having had to wend its way slowly through thickly crowded streets. Cheers were repeatedly given, in which the crowd and the citizens enthusiastically joined and the response was quite striking.

After the procession was over Mr. Pickthall drove to Seth Hatimbhoy Karimji's beautiful residence where he was entertained at tea. Afterwards he proceeded to Islam Club, where Seth Abdullah Haroon had arranged for his stay.

In the afternoon Mr. Pickthall addressed a public meeting at the famous Khalikdina Hall on the subject of Islam and at night there was a very largely attended public meeting, where Mr. Pickthall and Maulvi Zahurahmed spoke on the present situation. The meeting lasted over two hours and the audience was very enthusiastic. A fuller report follows.

CAUSE OF ISLAM.

MR. PICKTHALL'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 11.

Speaking on the "Cause of Islam" last night, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, President, the Provincial Khilafat Conference, said that while for the Christians the sole test was faith, for Muslims it was the conquest of man that secured him ultimate peace on the Judgment Day. These two different ideals, when translated into practical politics, brought us face to face with Hate and Aggrandisement on one side, and Love and Human Brotherhood on the other. From every minaret in the world, during the last 1,300 years, the cry had gone out "O, Lord, give us success", and this success was not in business nor in material power, but in the onward march of humanity, the moral progress of the world.

In the end he appealed to the audience to be sure in their minds on which side they themselves were, on the side of those who were fighting for their hearths and homes, or on the side of perpetrators of injustice and tyranny. Islam believed and inculcated that no man of the world was the ruler of this world, and consequently the cause of Virtue and Justice must be vindicated by the ruler of the world. A great revival was actually taking place in Asia which, he would assure the West, had no element of hatred based on race or colour in it.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN AND PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY RESOLVES TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 12

The Poona City Municipality under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar has unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru on their arrival in Poona in connection with the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee.

INDIAN LADIES TO TAKE UP NURSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Government of Bengal have also appointed a committee, with Mr. Langford James, M. L. C., as President, and including representatives of the nursing institutions and the medical profession, to advise Government as to the best method of inducing Indian ladies of good social status to take up nursing, desirability of creating a class of trained Indian nurses having been constantly recognised for some time past.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

There was another lively and somewhat heated discussion at supplementary budget debate at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. Practically the whole day was devoted to discussion on grant to the Calcutta University and another grant for the retention of High Court Paper Book Department. The last item was refused by the Council at the budget debate in March last and his Excellency the Viceroy advised the Governor to restore it. Thus, this demand again came up in the supplementary budget and the *vakil* members whose number in the Council was large, tried their best to defeat the Government a second time, but on this occasion they were unsuccessful and Government won the day by a majority of seven.

The Hon. Sir John Kerr moved that Rs. 32,254 be granted to provide a motor launch for the port officer of Chittagong. He said that the port officer had to depend on borrowing a launch from the Port Commissioners. The matter was brought forward last year on the occasion of *hartals* in which the inhabitants of Chittagong indulged. The boatmen refused to take out the boats. A mail steamer was anchored out in the river and was deserted by its crew who went on shore to take part in *hartals*. The steamer was full of passengers, including several ladies, who were much alarmed. The port officer could do nothing but to sit on the shore and watch the unfortunate vessel. The grant asked for was voted. Another grant for Rs. 15,550 was voted for the hydro-electric survey of Bengal.

The Minister for Education next asked for a grant of Rs. 8,47,643 for education. There was one item in this demand for a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for the Calcutta University. Some of the members wanted to refuse this grant and moved amendments to this effect. Then followed an academic discussion lasting over two hours but in the end all amendments were withdrawn.

SIR HENRY SHARP THANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Her Excellency Countess of Reading recently invited members of the Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Infant Welfare League Committee to tea at Viceregal Lodge to meet Sir Henry Sharp, who is resigning his office as Chairman of the Committee, prior to his departure for England. In bidding Sir Henry farewell her Excellency, on behalf of the League, thanked him warmly for the invaluable assistance he had given and his unselfish devotion to its interests.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Two more matches in connection with the Shield Tournament have been decided. In the one, Stafford beat Kumartuli by a goal to nil, and in the other the Black Watch were defeated by R. F. A. by three goals to nil. The feature of the latter match was the splendid goal-keeping of the winners.

ALLAHABAD BANK ROBBERY CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The case of Harold Joseph Wilson Walker of Lucknow for alleged cheating of Oudh Bank, Lucknow, in respect of Rs. 20,000 in shares and Rs. 500 in cash has been transferred to Allahabad High Court, Criminal Sessions, for trial.

JOCKEYS FINED FOR ASSAULTING SERGEANT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 11.

Arguments for both sides having been concluded on Friday last in the case against the jockeys Mitchell and L. Hutchins, charged with assaulting Police Sergeant Waskett, the Cantonment District Magistrate delivered judgment, finding both the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt and abetting respectively, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 each, in default whereof three months and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M. L. C. (member for Allahabad University), addressed a meeting at Cawnpore, when Principal Dewan Chand presided. Mr. Gurtu's subject was "The work before us." He said what India needed was evolution by the reorganisation of country's existing activities and organisation of new ones

U. P. Congress Committee announce that their weekly organ "Swarajya" will reappear in a few days (A. P.)

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DEFAMATION PROCEEDINGS.

AGAINST MAULVI MAZHARUL HAQUE

(From a Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 12.

Yesterday at 1 p.m. Col. Sir Hormusjee Banatwalla, Inspector-General of Prisons, Behar and Orissa, field a complainant under Section 500, Indian Penal Code, in the court of Mr. K. C. Roy, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Patna, charging Maulvi Mazharul Haque with defamation in respect of a leaderette that appeared in the "Motherland" dated May 26th. After the sworn statement in the case had been accepted on the fill, Mr. Patel, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the prosecution, urged the Court to issue an arrest warrant.

The hearing of the case has been posted for the 26th instant.

EUROPEAN COMPARTMENT IN TRAIN.

PROTEST AGAINST ABOLITION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 11.

The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association have addressed the Local Government regarding the recent withdrawal of reserved third class accommodation in local railway services after twenty-five years of their continuance. The letter complains of the dress and the conduct of Indians now using the same carriages as Europeans and Anglo-Indians and of the introduction of animals as merchandise. High rents compel many people to live outside Rangoon who with their children attending schools have been accustomed to use the reserved accommodation. Restoration of privilege is prayed for.

A GANG OF DACOITS.

BURMESE WOMAN AS LEADER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 11.

Operations of a dacoit gang, of which the leader is alleged to be a Burmese woman, are reported in Henzada district. The account received states that during the attack on a house which was ransacked the woman kept guard outside and prevented interference by firing a gun at intervals. She and two members of her gang have been arrested.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPALITY

HONOURS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

The Municipal Committee gave a public reception to the Congress Enquiry Committee and hoisted national flags over their buildings. Hakim Ajmal Khan was presented with a public address in the Town Hall.

"KHADDAR ON THE MARATHI STAGE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent G. K. S. had referred to the Khaddar clothes put on by the actors of the Gandharva Natak Mandali as an "innovation." I am reminded thereby of the story of a sailor who boxed a Jew and, asked the reason, answered "Because the Jews crucified Jesus Christ." The Querist told the sailor that it was nineteen hundred years ago when the sailor ejaculated "Never mind, I knew it an hour ago." There are probably a good many who must see a thing on the stage of the Gandharva to admit that it ever was on the stage. Khaddar has been on the Marathi stage for many months and, but for the foolish perversity of the censors of Bombay, would have been seen on the Bombay stage months ago. Gandharva as the most popular opera actor on the Marathi stage, but that is no reason to deprive another company—though second rate—of its due. There is a play called "Gandhi-cap" of which the merit is summed up in the name and which has been given an advertisement by the Bombay Police. It is that play that has placed khaddar quite prominently on the Marathi stage. It has been on the Marathi stage for some months. There has been put on the stage another play of late which gives a prominent place to khaddar and handspinning as well as handweaving. This play is called "Satteche Gulam" and is played just opposite the theatre in which Gandharva is playing. It will not be out of place to suggest that the continued popularity of that play put the idea into the heads of those that are responsible for the running of the Gandharva Natak Mandali, the idea of dressing some character of Sharada in khaddar. This is not a new play nor was last Sunday's performance of Sharada the first by the Gandharva Natak Mandali. Khaddar has been in vogue nearly two years and very prominent in general at least since the Tilak week of 1921. Had the wirepullers of Gandharv a Company originated the idea, they would have put khaddar on the stage long ago.

G. K. S. speaks of "appropriate dresses" of the Gandharva. Dear sir, nothing could be more removed from reality than the dresses which Gandharva puts on in his most popular plays. One, not knowing Marathi Society, will carry a very fantastic notion thereof if his observation is confined to a performance of "Manapman" or "Mrichchakatik" or even "Draupadi" by Gandharva. The truth is that there is no such thing as public opinion in Maharashtra or at least in the Marathi speaking population in Bombay to do the function of censoring.—Yours, etc.,

AESTHETE.

DELHI PRISONERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As it is quite a long time since your readers heard anything of the detenus of Delhi, it will not be out of place to supply some relevant information.

It will be recalled that after the arrest of Lalas Shanker Lal and Hanwant Sahai, 12th December last was a fairly important date as marking the arrest of Mr. Asaf Ali and 53 volunteers. The next day was equally important as the day of other arrests including Dr. Rahman S. H. Md. Taqi, Pandit Shiv Narain Haksar, Sardar Nanak Singh and Lala Deshbandhu. Maulana Abdullah was the next to be arrested besides a large number of volunteers who offered themselves for arrest on different dates; of these the 1st batch to be released was the one that was arrested on 15th December (the second batch) who had received various sentences, the maximum being 6 months' R. I. But by one of those lucky freaks of law which come in the way of some people but not of others, the sentences of this batch were reduced to half the terms, and they were accordingly released some three months ago. Others proved less favoured of fortune and have been released after the full terms, the maximum being 6 months. Some perhaps are still awaiting release.

The leaders having been sentenced to longer terms have hardly been half through their terms, excepting those who were ordered to be detained for a year, who have served about half the sentence.

First of all one wonders how the invidious distinction came about—the sentences of some being reduced to half the terms and the others being left to serve the full terms. Of the various batches only one had received simple imprisonment, and even if their case did not seem to deserve any special consideration (1) there were others sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, who to no one appeared to be in the same position as those whose sentences were reduced. But who should be called to account for this apparent inconsistency it is hardly for us to determine. The matter however, may be made the subject of an interpellation in the Assembly.

But turning to the cases of the leaders, one begins by wondering what on earth can be the object of the authorities in detaining them, under a mere semblance of law, after the cause for detention has ceased to exist.

The cases of the leaders fall under two heads: (1) those detained under Section 107 Crminal Procedure Code (for one year unless they furnish security in the meantime) against the, what may be described, Government's apprehension that they were likely to disregard the law in some technical form and either help the enlistment of volunteers or picket cloth or liquor shops; and (2) those serving their sentence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

In the first category fall Dr. Abdul Rahman, Sir. Mohd. Taqi, Lala Deshbandhu, Pandit Shiv Narain Haksar; Sardar Nanak Singh and Maulana Abdullah in the second the prominent are Lala Shankar Lal and Mr. Asaf Ali.

Of the first category men it may be safely asserted that their activity, whatever it was or was likely to be, was guided by the directions of the Congress Committee, which body has, in obedience to general directions of the control body, suspended all activity of the description apprehended by Government. We are very far from admitting or denying the truth of the allegations which form the basis of the detention of these gentlemen (in fact according to our information their detention was a more or less foregone conclusion before they were put on their trial.)

We are concerned only with what the Government alleged at the time they put these gentlemen on their trial, and we want to ascertain by what logic they justify the detention of these men without showing legal cause for doing so.

As regards those of the second category, we wonder if the Government have even a vestige of *legal ground* for detaining them. They did belong to certain volunteer organisations, e. g., Lala Shankar Lal to the old Home Rule League Corps which was later on rechristened "Swaraj Sabha" Mr. Asaf Ali to the National Volunteer Corps, and the others to one or the other of these said organisations. For one who is anxious to see the Government's points of view it is essential to answer the principal question, where these organisations "unlawful" under the Criminal Law Amendment Act? For ought we know they were not, at any rate not until some of the convicts now undergoing sentence had actually been found guilty. Let us examine the facts.

The first notification that ever declared any volunteer organisation in Delhi unlawful appeared in February 1920 and

1. Khuddam-i-Watan
2. Khilafat Volunteer Corps
3. The Muslim Volunteer Corps
4. Askar-i-Islamia

were proscribed. Again another notification appeared in November 1921 and declared

1. Jamiat-i-Ansar
2. Jamiat-i-Ahrar

and one other association "unlawful" and also "*any other*" organisation "with similar subjects." It was rather a tall order inasmuch as it did not appear to define the "objects", the mere similarity to which was "Criminal." But although the existence of the old Home Rule League Corps was not unknown to the authorities who had on both the abovementioned occasions, obviously spared it, no mention of it was made in the notification on the strength of which Lala Shankar Lal and some others were sentenced. A more glaring instance is that of the National Volunteer Corps. This body was declared "unlawful" by a notification dated *23rd or 24th December* 1921. But the 1st batch of the National Volunteer Corps was sentenced on *13th December*. Mr. Asaf Ali happened to be one of this batch and is now undergoing a sentence of 18 months' simple imprisonment! The illegality of the case appears to be obvious to be expatiated upon. If the National Volunteer Corps was "unlawful" by any notification preceeding the conviction of the batches of that association previous to the notification which declared that body "unlawful," the specific notification was superfluous. We are not aware that the Government are in the habit of indulging in superfluous notifications and orders. The only other view tenable is that the magistrates or the magistrate who sentenced members of the National Volunteer Corps previous to the notification declaring that body unlawful exceeded, in their zeal to convict, the strict requirements of law, and condemned, probably under a *bona fide* misconception, innocent men to, what now appears to amount to, "wrongful confinement."

There remains one other point which deserves to be cleared up. We are informed on good authority that the volunteers were stripped of their belts, whistles, haversacks, and in some instances also of the cloth-badges of the corps to which they belonged and also their shirts (e.g., the Swaraj Sabha) on being arrested. To a question put by Mr. Asaf Ali to Mr. Glasscock of the Police as to what law authorised such action the reply returned was "You should regard yourselves in custody, now." If lock-up or jail rules required that these things should be deposited with the jail authorities, they should have been duly returned to those whose property they were, at the time of release. But-far as we know it has not so been done so. In fact we are given to understand that the police declined to let the jail authorities have these articles saying that they were "forfeit" and their owners were not entitled to them: To the best of our information no order has so far appeared declaring these articles "forfeited" and we are left wondering how to account for this. At the time they were taken it was said that it was done in accordance with the rules of "lock-up" and now they are said to be forfeit!—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Suit's racehorse Lycopodium, aged five, met with an unfortunate accident yesterday while exercising on the course owing to an obstacle and was badly injured. Jockey Wallace, the rider, luckily escaped with a shock.

Colonel-Commnadant Lord Ruthven having left Bangalore to take over temporary command of Madras District, the Command of the Brigade has devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Wyndham of Second Wiltshires.—(A. P.)

Intimation has been received from the Registrar of the Cambridge University to the effect that Mysore University has been affiliated to the same.—(A. P.)

Under the presidentship of Mr. Tapidas Sanghvi, a public meeting was held in the Tilak Hall on the 11th instant. After recital of Urdu poetry and a lecture on cow protection by Pandit Kishanshanra Azad, Secretary, Cow Protection Maha Sabha, a resolution was passed unanimously against the erection of a new slaughter-house in Dehra. There was a large attendance of Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs.

H's Excellency received the Raja of Mudhol at Government House on Tuesday morning.

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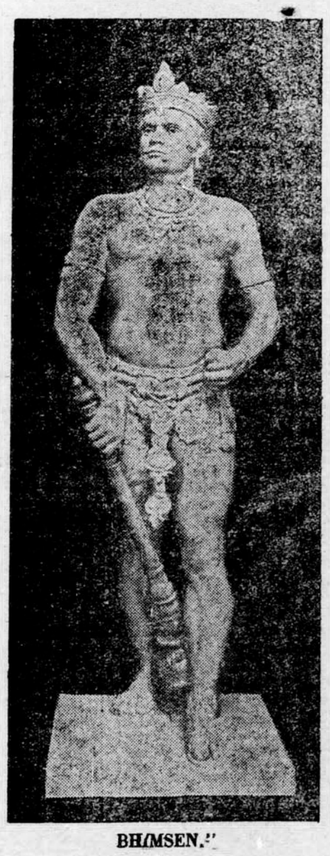

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MYSORE STATE FINANCE.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S STATEMENT.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, formerly Dewan of Mysore, has issued a statement to the Press to correct some of the misapprehensions which have gained currency on the subject of the Finances of the Mysore State. The following are few excerpts from the statement:—

The criticisms that have appeared hitherto may be grouped under three main heads:—(1) that the finances were in a disorganized condition when I relinquished office in December 1918; (2) that during my term of office the current expenditure went up by leaps and bounds; and (3) that productive public works and industrial schemes initiated by me forced the hands of Government to contract huge loans which have resulted in the present financial debacle.

ALLEGED DISORGANIZED CONDITION OF FINANCES.

My term of office as Dewan extended just over six years from 10th November 1912 to 9th December 1918. The following table will make it evident that the financial operations in every one of those six years showed a surplus and that in 1917-18, the last complete year of my office, the surplus amounted to fully Rs. 60 lakhs.

INCREASE IN STATE EXPENDITURE.

Coming to the second issue, it may be stated that the Service Expenditure in the first year of my office was Rs. 194 lakhs and in the last year Rs. 252 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 58 lakhs or, excluding Rs. 17 lakhs spent on Education, only Rs. 41 lakhs. The Special Finance Committee's Report stated that the Service Expenditure in the three years *after* my time rose to Rs. 336 lakhs, or by nearly Rs. 84 lakhs. I will not say that this last increase was unnecessary but it makes it at least clear that the amount of increase in the previous six years was comparatively unimportant and on the face of it not unreasonable.

PRODUCTIVE WORKS AND STATE LOANS.

The table given in above shows that the total outlay on productive works in the six years of my office amounted to Rs. 289 lakhs. The corresponding surplus in the same six years was Rs. 341 lakhs, which more than covered the capital outlay on productive works. The subsequent outlay on these works, including that contemplated in 1921-22 just ended, has been roughly Rs. 394 lakhs and in this period instead of any surplus at all there has been a net deficit in the aggregate of about Rs. 30 lakhs. Assuming that the last year's budget has been fully worked up to, the total expenditure in excess of resources since 1918-19 has been approximately Rs. 424 lakhs. This necessitated the raising of loans aggregating Rs. 335 lakhs within the past two years; and these loans have involved a yearly expenditure of no less a sum than Rs. 42 lakhs in the shape of interest and sinking fund charges.

Put in a nutshell, this is the origin of the whole trouble. To add to the difficulties the borrowing synchronized with the wave of financial depression which has passed over the whole world as a result of the Great War. The State authorities were confronted with difficulties on every side with rising costs and falling revenues; high prices of supplies and services, slump in trade, decline in sterling revenues, in railway earnings, in forest receipts, etc., nearly all attributable to change in world conditions and polices.

If it is contended that the works I had begun had to be completed and the hands of the Government were forced to undertake this huge loan, I will only say this: There was no obligation on the part of Government to spend any capital on them save at their leisure and save what was absolutely necessary to prevent deterioration or to pay for materials previously ordered.

VISIONS OF VAST SCHEMES STARTED.

There were really only four principal works or groups of works in progress when I laid down office, namely, railways, electric power works, Cauvery Reservoir and the iron scheme. The rest, including the Sandalwood Oil Factory, were comparatively minor undertakings which, leaving out of account temporary fluctuations, have, in the aggregate, had little appreciable effect on the annual finances one way or the other. The first two were old works on which there was no obligation to spend. On the Cauvery Reservoir and iron scheme also, Government were not committed to any fixed rate of expenditure except what they chose to incur of their own accord, in order to earn revenues quickly. On all these four works, it was possible for Government to have restricted expenditure to a minimum yearly outlay of about Rs. 25 lakhs in the aggregate if they were pinched for resources and were determined on avoiding heavy public loans. It is easy to be wise after the event. Government made a plucky attempt and presumably their objects was mainly to secure a larger revenue speedily from the new works. But this has unluckily come about in peculiarly unpropitious times and during years in which surpluses had given place to deficits.

BENEFICIAL CHARACTER OF NEW SCHEMES.

I must not omit to mention that the productive and industrial schemes mentioned above are all so beneficial to the country that I feel sure even at this late date no responsible section of the Mysore public would wish a sigle one of them omitted, save perhaps the iron scheme, although even in the case of that scheme there was nothing inherently wrong as I left it.

I have assumed that the iron scheme may be unpopular for the moment because it has not yet commenced to produce goods, and also because on account of falling prices, the immediate prospects of its successful working were held to be until recently somewhat uncertain. This scheme, estimated at Rs. 64 lakhs at first and Rs. 99 lakhs later, is a key industry; and promise a return of at least 10 per cent. and yielded a reasonably sound enterprise. At the time it was initiated, with yearly surpluses of about 50 lakhs, a committal in respect of an outlay of Rs. 99 lakhs did not seem such a hazardous piece of financial venture as it has since been in some quarters put forth.

The scheme was started in my time, but I have had no hand in shaping it in its constructive stages. The actual expenditure on the work before I left did not exceed ten lakhs. I learn there has been a very heavy excess over estimates but even with all that, under the conditions that prevailed only a year ago, it promised a handsome return. Experts are hopeful and we must wait till the scheme starts working and has had a chance.

With regard to Krishnarajasagara or the Cauvery Reservoir, I trust the public mind will be set at rest if I tell them that the work is already paying about 4 per cent., and within a year or two more will give a return of some 6 per cent. on the combined capital invested on the reservoir and hydro-electric power works, since the former was started in 1911. But for the construction of this reservoir, the revenues of the State would have been poorer today by about 20 lakhs, the mining industry would be producing less gold, the royalty due to Government would have dwindled, there would have been no extension of minor industries, no new factories and the cotton and other mills recently projected in Bangalore and Mysore would have been impossible. The reservoir, as is well-known, is the largest work of its kind yet constructed in this country and from a fairly extensive professional acquaintance of such works in other parts of India, I can assure the public that no large reservoir built within the last fifty years has given such a satisfactory return as this work (though still incomplete) has done in the short period of its existence.

A HIGHER VIEW OF THEIR WORTH.

There is another and a higher aspect of the question to which a brief reference is necessary before I close. The excess of State assets over liabilities which, when I assumed office, was Rs. 433 lakhs, rose to Rs. 664 lakhs, or by nearly 50 per cent., before I retired. The total State property in productive works when I assumed office ten years ago was Rs. 357 lakhs. This had been chiefly built up in the previous administration of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer. New works of the value of Rs. 288 lakhs were added in my time. The addition was effected from existing resources and current savings without a rupee being added to the public debt. Now at the close of Sir M. Kantaraj Urs' administration, the capital invested in these works has risen to Rs. 10½ crores, and the yearly revenue from them which in the first year of my office was about Rs. 17 lakhs is to-day Rs. 37 lakhs, and if normal figures are taken for railway revenues, it may be said to amount to Rs. 45 lakhs. In five years more, with ordinary luck, when the works have had time to develop, this will, of a certainty, increase to Rs. 65 lakhs yearly.

A revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs to Government represents, in the ordinary course, production or service of roughly ten times the value to the people. some years ago we had the agricultural production of Mysore valued and the yearly estimate came to Rs. 14 crores; with depreciated money it is probably Rs. 20 crores at the present time. If when the productive works have sufficiently developed, as stated above, in another five years, we have succeeded in increasing the revenue to Rs. 65 lakhs, and production and service to about Rs. 6½ crores, it will signify no mean addition to the resources of the State. The *raisen de'etre* of those much criticised productive schemes is, therefore, to increase production for the people and to build up property and wealth for the State.

CREDIT SOCIETIES FOR BHIL CULTIVATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DOHAD, July 11.

Rai Bahadur Ambashanker Maljee, of Broach, Mr. Devachand Shah, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Northern Divisions, and Mr. Ramnikray Mehta, of the Central Cooperative Bank, Bombay, visited Dohad and Jhalod Talukas with a view to examine the possibility of organising on a good scale credit societies for the Bhil cultivators. Several meetings were held amongst the Bhils, who favoured the establishment of Credit Societies, forty of which had already been formed and begun work. The Famine Relief Committee have advanced to these Societies seeds worth over Rs. 3,3300. A branch of the Bombay Cooperative Institute was recently opened by Mr. Maljee. Sowing has begun at Dohad, but signs of the season are not propitious so far. The maximum rainfall here is below two inches uptil now. Twenty villages of Jhalod Taluka have had almost no rain and no sowing yet.

NEW COMPANIES DURING MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Thirty-nine Joint Stock Companies were registered during the month of May, 1922, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 478 lakhs, as against 75 Companies and Rs. 325 lakhs in the corresponding month last year. Bengal accounted for 16 Companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 377 lakhs. The largest floatation in May was the Bengal Telephone Corporation, Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 200 lakhs. There was another Company worth mentioning, namely, the Marwari Commercial Bank, Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs.

Twenty-four Companies limited by shares with authorised capital of Rs. 405 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were finally dissolved during the month of May, 1922.

A Bangalore message of July 12 states:—As a result of exhaustive enquiries into repeated complaints of burglary and thefts in Spencer Road, the town police recovered Rs. 1,500 worth of property belonging to Mrs. Karrigan and McCanlas, and arrested one Mrs. Monisse and her brother-in-law pending investigations.—(A. P.)

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M. Simon Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept 1921:—I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say this it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

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In the early part of this spring, I myself had an attack of Influenza, which left me with a persistent cough, pains in the chest and weakness. I at once wrote to Mr. Walters for his cure which arrived about a fortnight ago. After taking it TWO DAYS the pains in the chest disappeared, the cough ceased and I was feeling very much better in general health. I have the greatest faith in the cure and hope that it will soon be more widely known, as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters' claims for it, and the treatment is taken at home without the necessity to interrupt one's daily routine in any way."

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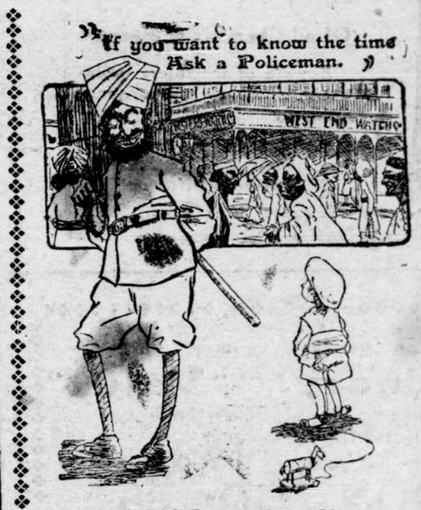

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